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Further Coverage of Human Rights News Conference

TV Report

LD092017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Video report on 9 December news conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on the topic of "Real Socialism: Democracy, Human Rights and International Cooperation," moderated by Viktor Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department. Participants were Aleksandr Sukharev, chairman of the Association of Soviet Jurists; Professor Fedor Burlatskiy, deputy chairman of the Soviet Association of Political Science; Professor Zivs, not further identified; Metropolitan Filaret, chairman of the Russian Orthodox Church's Foreign Relations Department; Sergey Dyuzhev, pattern-maker at the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant; Deputy Poleshchuk, not further identified; Ulmasov, postgraduate researcher at the Academy of Social Sciences; and Savina, brigade leaders at the Moscow Oblast meat and diary experimental farm; — recorded]

[Text] Today in Moscow, at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, a press conference was held for Soviet and foreign journalists on the theme of "Real Socialism, Democracy, and Human Rights and International Cooperation." It is being held in connection with the fact that in our country and in many countries of the world, on 10 December, Human Rights Day is being widely celebrated, as proclaimed by the United Nations Organization. The press conference was conducted by Comrade Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Comrade Sukharev, chairman of the Association of Soviet Jurists, addressed journalists:

[Sukharev] I would like to stress that the socialist conception of human rights, as a most important integral part of our democracy, fundamentally differs from the predominent conceptions which have formed in capitalist society. To explain this historical reality correct assessments of these or those political and legal institutions in the socialist and Western worlds are important as a prerequisite. While recognising the value of concepts of justice common to all mankind, we base our views also on the fact that such social phenomena as democracy, rights and freedom come about in a historical and class form. Their content changes, depending on changes in structure, but the content changes also within the framework of a single society. We see how, as our society ascends to new heights, all of the rights of Soviet man have been filled with new content, whether political socio-economic, or personal rights. Moreover, new constitutional rights which had not existed previously have appeared in our society. We are against the decoration of constitutional facades with empty declarations and we proclaim in law only what we are capable of giving to a person. This Leninist realist tradition forms a uniting theme in the whole of the Soviet Constitution.

Let us take, for example, the right to work. It was proclaimed in our country in a developed form only when the last labor exchange in the country had been closed, and the very world "unemployment" had been excluded from the dictionary forever. This was a long time ago - 55 years. But now, according to the new constitution, there is not just an obligation on the part of the state to give a person work, but his right to labor — qualified, creative labor — corresponding to his professional training and his interests. And no intensification or reconstruction of production can enroach on this right. The same could be said about the right to education: Soviet people have for a long time enjoyed the right to free education, and in all of its forms, including higher education, and the overwhelming majority of students now receive a grant from the state. I think that even a simple comparison of the constitutional writings and the factual situation, in the Soviet Union on the one hand and, on the other, in one of the Western countries, where one can now count over 30 million unemployed and where subsidies for social needs are constantly being reduced, speaks for itself. On paper it seems that things are alright, but in fact it turns out that free enterprise democracy ends at the factory gates. And take our constitutional right to housing, practically unknown to capitalist states, and this in a country, I would like to stress, where in the course of the war the fascists detroyed 1,700 towns and 70,000 villages. This right became a reality in our country with housing construction on a gigantic scale. Just last year 2 million new apartments were made available to the population. As far as rent is concerned, it has not changed for nearly 60 years, and amounts to 3-4 percent of the family budget.

And now a few thoughts on the realization of political and civil rights; I would like to stress that the Communist Party and the Soviet state have always attached particular principled significance to securing this category of rights. Our very revolution took place in order to overthrow tyranny, and to give freedom to the people. And now let us look at the essence of the mechanism itself of our democracy, which has found detailed regulation in the USSR Constitution.

Today, almost 2.3 million deputies represent the country's population in the organs of power, the soviets of people's deputies, at all levels. Of these, two-thirds are workers and collective farmers, people who are the direct producers of material goods. May I remind you that of the 1,500 deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 527 are workers and 247 are peasants; that is, the majority of deputies. In connection with this, is it possible to speak seriously of any representative character of the parliaments of many capitalist states, if the basic force of any society, people of labor, in practice do not have access to government? Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out this feature in particular in an interview for French television. There are more workers and peasants in our Supreme Soviet, he stated, than in all the parliaments of the developed capitalist countries. (?While possessing) rights, our people bear serious obligations which will become more and more complex and responsible, and this is understandable. Our society is one of labor, a collectivist one, based on the combination of the interests of the individual and his fellow citizens, and the interests of the whole of the state. This logical process of the development of socialism is becoming ever more fully manifest in tightening up of control of the measure of labor and consumption, in distribution relations, and in the decisive eradication of manifestations of parasitism and of various kinds of abuses. You know well, from the press at least, that this course is now being implemented by our party and the country's leadership, firmly and persistently. It is meeting with complete support from the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union, like other socialist countries, is consistently

coming out in favor of effective international cooperation in the sphere of human rights. Unlike the United States and a number of other Western countries from which one sometimes hears moralizing on standards of democracy, we have ratified the pacts and all, literally all, the most important agreements in the sphere of human rights, we are strictly fulfilling the pledges we have adopted, and we regularly give an account of ourselves in the UN. Those who are really in favor of cooperation cannot approach the problem of rights from a position of fanning up hostility among peoples.

Dear gentlemen and comrades, today one may not view the problem of human rights and guaranteeing them apart from international security, from the observance of the legitimate rights of peoples to choice of the path of their development, to self-determination and sovereignty. Guaranteeing the right to peace in the conditions of nuclear confrontation, which means the preservation of the very existence of mankind, has gained priority significance on a world scale. It is only through defending this right, — and when we really defend it — that we shall be able to undertake jointly further steps in guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of man and of peoples.

Under today's conditions, when as a result of the Soviet-U.S. talks at summit level in Geneva an important start has been made on a positive dialogue which could become the point of origin for a turn from confrontation and a senseless and dangerous arms race towards fruitful cooperation, it is the duty of the world public not to miss this chance to do everything possible for the mutual understanding and rapprochement of peoples, for the guaranteeing of peaceful life both for today's and subsequent generations.

[Unidentified speaker] A question from the Argentine DYN agency — What is the basis for your confidence that the introduction of scientific-technological achievements will not be able to cause unemployment in future — was answered by Sergey Dyuzhev, pattern-maker at the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant.

[Dyzuhev] Further reconstruction is at present underway at our plant which naturally also includes the development of new technology. The ultimate result of this reconstruction will be theproduction of the new Zil-169 diesel vehicle. Very often I and my workmates ask ourselves what will happen if people are replaced by robots or automated lines in all the difficult or dangerous production sections. And both my comrades and I come to the common opinion that this would simply be to the good. But where will the workers who are freed be put? Firstly, as has already been said, the USSR Constitution guarantees every citizen of the USSR the right to work. Proceeding from this, extra jobs will be created, production will be expanded. At our plant we have a technical training section, where in essence any worker of our plant can acquire further knowledge, can gain qualifications, and can acquire another profession and continue work at our plant. There is also a technical college, an institute, attached to our plant, where anyone can get free higher or secondary education, and on completion of the institute he can start working either in design offices, where incidentally the automatic lines and robots are developed, or in the technical department, or he can be in charge of one of the production lines at our main works or at one of its branches, of which there are 16 across the country.

Talking about the country as a whole, one can see "job vacant", ads in any place, in any town, so I think that nobody is threatened with unemployment when the economy is run in a planned way.

[Lomeyko] We have a question from *20TH CENTURY AND PEACE* magazine correspondent (Yusupov). Almost 35 years ago, the law on defense of peace was adopted in our country. The current USSR Constitution contains an article banning war propaganda. What gave rise to the emergence of these legislative documents? Professor Zivs.

[Zivs] I would just like to remind you that the adoption of this law was implemented as a result of the initiative of the Soviet Peace Committee. The Soviet Peace Committee, as a body unifying the broad movements of the popular masses of our country in favor of peace and against the arms race, submitted such a proposal. What the law reflected was the attitude of the whole Soviet people, which does not countenance the possibility of war propaganda in our conditions, and demands that everyone who dares to come out with overt propaganda of this kind and opposes international cooperation be punished.

[Question from the floor in English] Kate Clark, *MORNING STAR*, London. [switches to Russian] I have a question for Deputy Poleshchuk. How do you protect the rights of your electors? Do they address questions on rights to you?

[Poleshchuk] I would like to say that as a deputy, I have a day when I receive people, which I use within the bounds of my electoral constituency. My electors come to me with questions of interest to them, or if they cannot get a specific answer from our local authorities. I approach the leaders of our rayon, and if necessary I approach the leaders of the city of Moscow, and if the law provides for this issue to be resolved, then I try to get it resolved, and help my electors.

[Announcer] Journalists' questions were aiso answered by Professor Burlatskiy, deputy chairman of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences; Metropolitan Filaret; Ulmasov, post-graduate researcher of the Academy of Social Sciences; and Savina, Brigade leader at the Moscow Oblast meat and dairy experimental farm. [video shows shots of the platform and the audience; participants on the platform are identified by name plates.]

Sukharev Statement to Newsmen

LD092356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Statement by Aleksandr Sukharev, chairman of the Association of Soviet Jurists at a news conference held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on the theme "Real Socialism, Democracy, Human Rights, and International Cooperation" on 9 December — recorded]

[Text] As you know, it has become traditional to mark Human Rights Day widely in our country. The roots of this tradition are not only a tribute of respect to the UN Declaration adopted after the defeat of fascism, they are also in the vary nature of our social

structure and in the historic mission of socialism. I would like to stress that the socialist concept of human rights, as a most important integral part of our democracy, is substantially different from the predominant conceptions which have formed in capitalist society.

While recognizing the value of concepts of justice common to all mankind, we take as a premise that social phenomena such as democracy, rights, and freedoms are historically transient and class-based. In fact, could anyone really be convinced of the equality of a millionaire and an unemployed person, or consider free someone who lives on welfare and has no roof over his head? The objectivity of such an approach is also confirmed by the practice in our country. Immediately following the victory in the Great October revolution, we see how, as our society ascended to new heights, all rights of the Soviet man were filled with new content -- political, socio-economic, and personal rights. Moreover, new constitutional rights which did not exist before appeared. One can easily see this if one looks at the texts of all four of our constitutions. Secondly, our approach is based on the integration of all human rights in their organic unity. As Engels said, before engaging in politics, people must first of all eat, drink, have somewhere to live, and clothes to wear. This is very true. And finally, the third circumstance: A particular feature of the legislation and practice of socialism in the sphere of rights and freedoms is concern for guaranteeing them. And the acent on guarantees concerns all rights, while the guarantees are viewed as part of a set of broad social standpoints, with emphsis on material factors and on firm state obligations.

Let us take, for example, the right to work: It was proclaimed in our country in a developed form only when the last labor exchange in the country was closed, and the very word unemployment was excluded from the dictionary for ever. This was a long time ago -- 55 years. But now, according to the new constitution, the state is not only obliged to give a person work, but his right to labor -- qualified and creative work -- must correspond to his professional training and interests. And no intensification or reorganization of production can encroach on this right.

The same could be said about the right to education: In the first constitution of 1918, it did not exist. Today, as you know, our country has advanced to the very fore in the world according to the level of education of the population. Soviet people have for a long time enjoyed the right to free education, and in all of its forms, including higher education, and the overwhelming majority of students receive a grant from the state. I think that even a simple comparison of constitutions and the factual situation, in the USSR on one hand and in many of the Western countries on the other -- where there are today more than 30 million unemployed and where subsidies for social needs are constantly being reduced -- speaks for itself.

Or take our constitutional right to housing, which is virtually unknown to the capitalist states. And this, I would like to stress, is in a country where during the war the fascists destroyed 1,700 towns and 70,000 villages. This right became a reality here with housing construction on a gigantic scale. Last year alone, the population received 2 million new flats. As far as rent is concerned, it has not changed for almost 60 years, and amounts to 3-4 percent of the family budget. However, one cannot fail to be struck by the paradoxical picture to be observed in many large towns in the West. While houses, and sometimes whole blocks, stand empty, hundreds of thousands of people remain in slums, and many drag out an altogether homeless existence. The Soviet man does not perceive the logic of such a democracy. Just as, incidentally, he cannot perceive why a woman should receive less pay than a man for the same work, although the constitution speaks of equality.

And now a few thoughts on the realization of political and civil rights. I would like to stress that the Communist Party and the Soviet state have always attached particular principled significance to guaranteeing this category of rights. Our revolution itself was staged to overthrow tyranny and to give freedom to the people. What was needed to this end was a fundamentally new political system with its roots in the mass of the people and which reflects their interests. Lenin and the foremost people of the time knew the virtues and weaknesses of bourgeois parliamentarism. They did not go along that road, although they adopted those of its democratic features which were won under the influence of the workers' movement. Certainly, not everybody in the West understands and accepts our system. We know that. But Soviet people, all the people, created it for itself, and is proud of the fact that in a short period of history, our backward, once patriarchal country has advanced to the forefront of economic and social progress. It is this system which made it possible to defeat the monstrous machine of fascism and rescue civilization.

And now let us look at the essence of the mechanism itself of our democracy, which has found detailed regulation in the USSR constitution. Today, almost 2.3 million deputies represent the country's population in the organs of power, the soviet of people's deputies at all levels. Of these, two-thirds are workers and kolkhoz farmers, people who are the direct producers of material goods. In connection with this, is it possible to speak seriously of any representative character of the parliaments of many capitalist states, if the basic force of any society -- working people -- in practice do not have access to government? Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out this feature in particular in an interview for French television. There are more workers and peasants in our Supreme Soviet, he stated, than in all the parliaments of the developed capitalist countries. It would be interesting to conduct an experiment, if only for 6 months or 1 year, in which workers would be introduced in the parliaments of your countries, and then we would see what the situation was.

The checking and protection-of-rights functions of the Soviet public are of great importance. The range of issues on which decisions are only adopted following discussion in trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations, is expanding. This is indeed a clear manifestation of direct democracy. Or take the recently adopted law on labor collectives. For these days there is virtually no issue of social and economic life, or of building the state, which is resolved in our country without involving the collectives.

A prominent place is given over to personal rights and freedoms in the USSR Constitution and in Soviet laws, and in the practical work of the state bodies. The human right to life, and the person's honor and dignity are strictly protected by the law. Citizens are guaranteed inviolability of their person, their homes, and secrecy

of correspondence. One of the fundamental principles of justice is firmly implemented in the USSR — nobody may be found guilty of a crime or subjected to criminal punishment other than by court sentence and in accordance with the law. This is stated in Article 160 of our Constitution. And the provision of the right to a defense for the accused occupies a prime place here; in our country, this is unconditional. Legal aid is provided free of charge in cases stipulated by the law. Justice in our country is also under the control of the people. We have no extraordinary or special courts, such as typify the practice and the reality in the capitalist states — or at least some of them — just as we have no extraordinary laws which restrict legal guarantees or create privileges for certain persons. In our country, all are equal before the law and before the court. May I add to what I have said that on the basis of the new constitution, an additional appeal mechanism has been created, including a court dealing with actions by any officials which violate the law and infringe the rights of citizens.

There is also, I would say, the issue, which sometimes causes differences of interpretation [raznochteniye] in the West. What I am referring to is this: While enriching the range of citizens' rights and freedoms, the USSR Constitution at the same time clearly defines that enjoyment of them must not be to the detriment of society and other citizens, that while possessing rights, our people bear serious obligations which will become more and more complex and responsible. And this is understandable. Our society is one of labor, a collectivist one. It is based on combining the interests of the individual and the interests of the entire state. This logical process of the development of socialism is becoming ever more manifest in tightening up control of the measure of labor and consumption, in distribution relations, and in the decisive eradication of manifestations of parasitism and of various kinds of abuses. You know well that this course is now being implemented firmly and persistently by our party and by the country's leadership. It is being fully supported by the Soviet people.

Such are the realities today of the juridical and actual status of the individual in our society. In this one must bear in mind that nobody in the USSR considers the existing state of affairs the last word of our society, its final perfection, including the sphere of enriching the rights of the individual. In this context, Soviet democracy contains great and as yet unused potential opportunities. There have been, are, and evidently will be growing pains, caused by the material capabilities of society caused by the level of awareness of the masses, their political standard, and by the fact that our society has itself been developing constantly in recent years in cold winds — if one may call it that — forced upon it from without by psychological war.

A final remark: The USSR, like the other socialist countries, consistently comes out in favor of effective international cooperation in the sphere of human rights. For us, the line of humanitarian cooperation does not present any difficulties. Incidentally, it is not us, but certain of our Western partners which have embarked on curtailing them of late. It is necessary only to free the problem of cooperation from hypocrisy and speculation, from attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Speaking frankly, we could lay a very weighty bundle of charges against our opponents, and not imaginary, but real ones. But we proceed from the Helsinki accords and pacts, and we do not wish to accumulate propaganda capital at the expense of relations among people and states. I would only say that, unlike the United States and a number of other Western countries from which one sometimes hears moralizing on standards of democracy, we have ratified the pacts and all — literally all — the most important agreements in the sphere of human rights, and we are strictly fulfilling the pledges we have adopted, and regularly give an account of ourselves at the United Nations. Those who are really in favor of cooperation cannot approach the problem of rights when they are fanning hostility among peoples. Today, one cannot view the problem of human rights and guaranteeing them separately from international security, from the observance of the legitimate rights of peoples to choose the path of their development, to self-determination, and sovereignty. Guaranteeing the right to peace in the conditions of nuclear confrontation, which means the preservation of the very existence of mankind, has gained priority significance on a world scale. It is only by defending this right, and when we can really defend it, that we shall be able to jointly undertake steps to guarantee the rights and freedoms of man and of peoples.

In today's conditions, when as a result of the Soviet-U.S. talks at the summit level in Geneva an important start has been made on a positive dialogue which could become the point of origin for a turn from confrontation and a senseless and dangerous arms race toward fruitful cooperation, it is the duty of the world public not to miss this chance, to do everything possible for the mutual understanding and rapprochement of peoples, to guarantee peaceful life for the present and subsequent generations.

[Announcer] Following the statement by Sukharev, president of the Association of Soviet Jurists, journalists' questions were answered by Zivs, vice president of the Association of Soviet Jurists; Burlatskiy, vice president of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences; Metropolitan Filaret; Dyuzhev, pattern-maker of the Kikhachev Motor Vehicle Works; Poleshcuk, weaver at the Shcherbakov silk combine; Ulmasov, post graduate researcher of the Academy of Social Sciences; And Savina, brigade leader at the Moscow Oblast experimental meat and dairy sovkhoz.

PRAVDA Report

PM101502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 85
First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR: Implementation of Human Rights and Freedoms; Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the socialist states are proud of their contribution to the practical implementation of human rights and freedoms and of the influence which real socialism has on shaping international norms in this important sphere of social relations. They consistently advocate effective all-around cooperation in this sphere in strict accordance with the goals and principles of the UN charter.

A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the subject "Real Socialism: Democracy, Human Rights, International Cooperation" was held in Moscow 9 December.

The press conference was addressed by A.Ya. Sukharev, president of the Association of Soviet Jurists. In our country, he said, it has become traditional every year to widely celebrate Human Rights Day 10 December. The sources of this tradition lie not only in respect for the universal UN declaration adopted after the rout of fascism, they are rooted in the very nature of our social system and in socialism's historic mission.

Socialism also had a substantial influence on the nature of the world declaration of rights.

The experience of the past years has shown that the declaration has gained widespread recognition in the practice of international relations.

We are proud, A.Ya. Sukharev continued, that the Soviet Union is not only a party to all the most important international human rights agreements but was also the initiator of many of them — including the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the enshrining in pacts of nations' rights to self-determination, fundamental socioeconomic rights, and a number of other fundamental provisions. Moreover, our country included in its constitution all 10 principles of the Helsinki Final Act, giving them the force of supreme legislative priority.

We recognize that the human rights question is one of the key questions in the historic competition between the two systems — socialism and capitalism. Ultimately it is the measure of the development of and rights available to the individual that make it possible to judge the extent to which material, socioeconomic, political, and other conditions of life in certain societies serve the goal of the free and all-around development and realization of each individual's creative capacities and gifts.

We were unable to ensure immediately the full range of rights and freedoms which Soviet citizens enjoy today. They were expanded and enriched as society's material and spiritual potential grew and socialist gains were strengthened.

And today, in conditions of developed socialism, we do not consider this process to be over. On the contrary, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program which is being discussed throughout the country gives prominence to the questions of improving socialist democracy and strengthening Soviet citizens' legal and material guarantees of rights and freedoms.

But what has already become the way of life for Soviet people is a brilliant reaffirmation of the historical correctness of socialist ideas and practice and their undoubted superiority over the Western democracies.

Take the right to work as the main condition of not only economic but political freedom for people. It is common knowledge that in the USSR this right is guaranteed by the constitution and assured by the planned development of the national economy: We have long since removed the very word "unemployment" from our vocabulary, and the last employment office closed back in 1930 since it was no longer necessary.

And this right is seen not only as an opportunity to obtain work in order to ensure a minimum living standard but as a right to skilled and creative work that corresponds to the individual's standard of education, qualifications, and interests.

At the same time there are more than 30 million unemployed in the developed capitalist countries, even in a period of a certain revival in their economies. We are profoundly convinced that societies and states that refuse their citizens the opportunity through their own labor to achieve the means of existence and thereby condemn millions of them to a degrading existence cannot be considered either free or democratic.

Our rights to leisure, health care, education, housing, social security, and others are also not mythical and selective but universal and real. This year expenditure on social security fully covered by state and social funds in the country amounted to over R57 billion. That is over three times more than the country's defense appropriations.

Soviet people's socioeconomic rights are harmoniously combined with the creation of favorable conditions for the realization of Soviet people's most important right to participate in the running of state and social affairs. The speaker recalled that of the 1,500 USSR Supreme Soviet deputies 527 are workers and 247 are peasants — they constitute the absolute majority of the country's supreme organ of state power.

This is also a graphic manifestation of direct democracy. Its potential was made even more extensive with the adoption of the law on labor collectives, without which not a single major question of economic and social building is now resolved in practice.

No less importance is attached to ensuring Soviet people's other political and civil rights. This means first and foremost ensuring the constitutional principle of the equality of Soviet citizens in all spheres of economic, political, and cultural life and their equality before the law and the courts irrespective of their origins, social and material status, race and nationality, sex, education, language, religious affiliation, type and sort of work, or place of residence.

It means complete equality of women and men, a right which was legally enshrined from the very first days of the Soviet state's existence. In our country women comprise 59 percent of the specialists with higher and secondary education employed in the national economy.

The USSR and the other socialist countries consistently advocate effective international cooperation in the human rights field. It is merely necessary to free this problem from hypocrisy and speculation and from attempts to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. We favor approaching this type of problem positively and humanely with complete respect for the sovereign rights of states.

Today it is impossible to look at the problem of ensuring human rights detached from international security, the observance of the peoples' legitimate rights to self-determination, and strict respect for their sovereignty.

Ensuring the right to peace — and in conditions of nuclear

confrontation that means the right to maintain the very existence of mankind — has acquired prime importance on a global scale. As a result of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva an important start has been made on a positive dialogue which may become a starting point for a turn away from confrontation and the senseless and dangerous arms race toward fruitful cooperation. It is the duty of the world public to do everything to ensure mutual understanding and rapprochement among the peoples and to guarantee a peaceful life for present and future generations.

Journalists' questions were answered by S.L. Zivs, vice president of the Association of Soviet Jurists; Metropolitan Filaret; F.M. Burlatskiy, vice president of the Soviet Association of Political Science; S.N Dyuzhev, model maker at the I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle plant; M.D. Poleshchuk, weaver at the P.P. Shcherbakov silk combine; Ulmasov, postgraduate student at the Academy of Social Sciences; and N.N Savin, team leader at an experimental meat and dairy sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast.

Question: What are the prospects for the accords on the development of international cooperation in the humanitarian field and what role is played by the Geneva summit?

Answer: Our public regrets the decline in this cooperation since 1979. A new term even appeared — "freezing" ties. But we believe that arms, not ties between peoples and states, should be "frozen." This was stated in Geneva and in the report to the USSR Supreme Soviet by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Question: How are the rights granted by the law on labor collectives exercised in practice?

Answer: It does happen that the administration in its quest to fulfill the plan forgets about the conditions in which people work and forgets about people. Here is the greatest advantage given to workers — the right of control. It is here that democracy at the workplace starts.

All sorts of things happen with us, including differences with leaders. Our people — be they workers or engineers — boldly state grievances that hamper the collective's work. The commission for preparing and verifying the collective contract is engaged on this.

Question: The Soviet Union has signed 20 international agreements in the field of human rights. What is the attitude of other countries?

Answer: The overwhelming majority of countries have ratified or signed almost all conventions and pacts on human rights. The exception is the United States. It has only ratified the convention on the political rights of women.

Question: There is a guaranteed right to work in the USSR. Will not the introduction of scientific and technical achievements cause unemployment in the future?

Answer: Reconstruction is under way at the Likhachev Motor Vehicle plant, for instance. Its final result will be the production of a new diesel car. And we are coming to the united opinion that it would simply be healthy for robots to replace people at all production workplaces. But additional workplaces will be created for those freed and production expanded. Young people will acquire other professions.

Question: A great deal is written and said in the West about the fact that russification of the national republics is allegedly taking place in the USSR. What is in fact happening?

Answer: Our peoples' public opinion is unambiguous: These reproaches are groundless. If we were pursuing a policy of russification, why create a written language for the dozens of nations that lack them? Why expand schooling in the national languages; Soviet writers are now producing in 77 languages, whereas they only wrote in 14 in the past.

Tajikistan, for instance, even used to import nails from Russia, whereas now it exports output to 45 countries. All this has been achieved first and foremost thanks to the Leninist nationalities policy and with the help of all peoples, first and foremost the Russian people.

Obviously this question about russification is really about the Russian language. But in a country where there are more than 100 nations and ethnic groups it is necessary to have a language for communication among them. In what language should we communicate? We cannot import English.

Question: What is your position on the trial of the group of American clergymen who gave aid to refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala?

Answer: The reaction of church representatives is that we are fully in solidarity with those giving aid to refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala. That is our Christian, peace-making, and common humanitarian duty. We state that this trial is a violation of human rights.

Question: The Soviet press publishes articles sharply critical of the leaders of certain local soviet organs. What are the reasons for that?

Answer: Yes, recently the press has been publishing a great deal of criticism leveled against not only local soviets but also the leaders of central institutions. It is a question of an increasingly impatient public reaction to shortcomings and negative phenomena, and our party and state will continue to develop the process of this strict exactingness.

Question: What is being done in the USSR to ensure that each person can defend his rights more competently?

Answer: Competence presupposes knowledge. A great deal is being done in our country. Almost 2 million people attend legal education courses. The journal *CHELOVEK I ZAKON* is published with a print run of 10.5 million copies. Around 9 million students study law in schools and VUZes. This work shows that in the legal sphere our state relies not on elements of compulsion but on the conscientious discipline of working people.

Replies were also given to other questions from journalists.

Nobel Ceremony Begins Amid Protests
AU101508 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Oslo, Dec 10 (AFP) — The 1985 Nobel Peace Prize ceremony began at Oslo University today as a large crowd gathered at the gates to protest at the choice of one of the recipients, Soviet cardiologist Yevgeny Chazov, accused of abetting Moscow's campaign against dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov.

In brutal cold, the crowd of several hundred people held up placards reading, "This award is a thief of freedom", and "Respect human rights in the Soviet Union."

Among the protestors were the former chairwoman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, Aase Lionaes, a group of Norwegian doctors, and Soviet dissident Leonid Plioishch.

Mr Plioishch told reporters that he made the trip to draw attention to the case of Mr Sakharov, himself a laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1975.

Professor Chazov and U.S. heart specialist Bernard Lown were to receive the 225,000-dollar award as co-founders of the group International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

However, several human rights groups claim that Prof. Chazov joined 24 other members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in 1973 to sign an officially sponsored statetement criticising Dr Sakharov, a fellow member of the Academy.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the European Union of Christian Democrat Parties have also protested against the award, saying it should be modified.

The U.S., British and West German ambassadors warned they would not attend the ceremony, and instead sent their charges d'affaires.

A British doctor, Allan Wynn, chairman of the international support committee for Mr Sakharov, today urged the two prizewinners to work for an international medical committee to be authorised to examine the dissident physicist.

Dr Sakharov, sent to Gorkiy in January 1980 for "anti-Soviet activities", has been rumoured to be in poor health for some time, and has reportedly carried out lengthy hunger strikes.

Yesterday, an international petition signed, among others, by French and Spanish members of parliament, was handed to the Nobel jury and a Norwegian religious group, the Mission Behind the Iron Curtain, appealing to Norwegians to switch off their houselights for several minutes at the end of the television news, as a sign of protest.

The two prizewinners yesterday discounted protests at a press conference here, saying they were "doctors and not men of politics".

They said it was their duty to warn of the dangers of nuclear war and forward the dialogue between the two superpowers.

Demonstration Held, CBS member 'Roughed Up'
AU101920 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 10 (AFP) — A U.S. news camera man was roughed up by KGB plainclothesmen and some six people were detained by police here during a demonstration in support of human rights in the Soviet Union.

The KGB security agents roughed up Michael Lanjenberg, camera man for the U.S. national network Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), and broke his camera as he tried to film the demonstration in central Moscow's Pushkin Square.

Many police were already posted at the site two hours before the annual demonstration began, on International Human Rights Day.

The demonstration began peacefully, but ended in turmoil after someone threw pamphlets which demonstrators scurried to gather.

Police arrested a man and when a young woman shouted in protest: "That's how they respect human rights" she was arrested too.

The demonstration lasted under one hour instead three hours as planned.

Justice Minister Discusses Legal Reforms
LD090451 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Dec 85

[USSR Minister of Justice Boris Vasilyevich Kravtsov discusses changes in Soviet legal system proposed in Draft CPSU Program and in 10-volume collection of laws, on the "Radio Mailbag" program; presenter not identified]

[Excerpts][Presenter] Allow me to introduce our first guest, Boris Vasilyevich Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice. At the request of listeners Galyenko from Kivorograd, Muremtsev from Gorkiy Oblast, Lorfinoy from Yakutia, and other comrades, Boris Vasilyevich has kindly agreed to talk about what work is going on at present to renew the legislation of our country.

[Kravtsov] First, I want to note that in the draft of the party Program, the new edition of which will be passed by the 27th CPSU Congress, the matters of the further strengthening of law and order and the legal system are allotted a significant place. I shall recall the clause verbatim: A subject of constant concern to the party, it is said in the draft, was and remains the strengthening of the legal foundation of state and public life, the unswerving observance of socialist legality and law and order, the improvement of the work of the people's courts and other bodies of jurisdiction, of supervision by the procurator, the legal system, and the police. I can tell you with all certainty that this contains not just words, but ideal causes. The many years I have worked

in law maintenance bodies gives me reason to confirm that now more than ever before all the necessary conditions are present to solve the tasks before us. The direct and frank conversation which the party is conducting with the people, the high demands which are being put on everyone without exception, from the worker to the minister can hardly leave anyone indifferent. The consistent fight to strengthen organization, discipline, and universal order is of course also an uncompromising struggle for the most strict observance of laws by everyone, irrespective of rank or post held. One does not have to go far to back up this argument with an example. Our listeners have no doubt paid attention to the judicial case published in *PRAVDA* of the former Deputy Minister Vishnyakov, who received severe punishment for mercenary misconduct. Recently, various criminal machinations have been exposed in Uzbekistan, Krasnodar Kray, and in Rostov Oblast. Many cases have already been examined by courts, and some are still being investigated. There is no doubt that all those who are guilty will receive their desserts. The task of rooting out all negative phenomena burdening our society has been established. The Draft CPSU Program points out that for this it is essential to use fully the authority of public opinion as well as the force of law.

[Presenter] Of course, Boris Vasilyevich, a significant step on the way to strengthening the legal basis of state and public life will be the publishing of a ten-volume collection of laws of the USSR, which, as far as I know, will be as early as this year. What, in your view, is its basic significance?

[Kravtsov] To put it briefly, its significance lies in orderly legislative procedure. In the course of the work to collect the laws, hundreds of legal acts were reconstituted, cancelled, or altered. To a certain extent, numerous redundant acts were removed. Complementing the decision of the 26th congress on further improving legislation, serious attention on this was paid to drawing up legal acts regulating economic activity.

[Presenter] What were these? Can you recall them, please?

[Kravtsov] I would first name those that are aimed at a substantial improvement in the quality of output, and also of equipment, machines, and instruments which make up the basis of scientific and technical progress. Much has also been done in another direction to carry out the further improvement of legislation connected with the constitutional rights of citizens and public organizations. Let us recall the fundamentals of housing legislation, on the basis of which the housing codes of the union republics are been drawn up and put into use. It is noteworthy that the new housing legislation is exceptionally humanitarian in nature. It is enough to point out, at least, the legal proposition [pravovaya norma] on the use of accommodation without a time limit, and on the reduction of the grounds for eviction without making other accommodation available, and others. Another example is the decree on compensating damage caused to a citizen by the illegal actions of state and public organizations as well as of officials executing their official duties. For the first time in the history of Soviet legislation, a USSR law on labor collectives and on enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations has been passed. Along with this, a number of other legal propositions were drawn up ensuring the strict observance of plan, labor, and production discipline, which facilitate the strengthening of law and order in all areas of public life. Serious attention has been paid to the further strengthening of public order and to intensifying the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. We have talked about this frequently on the radio and on television. I should like to recall again that the decisions made in May of this year by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government proceeded from the need in the first place to intensify organizational and educational measures, the use of labor and state legislation already available in instructions, public health legislation, and the measures of a preventative and medical nature envisaged by it, as well as legislation on administrative and criminal responsibility. Now it is possible to note with confidence that the measures being taken to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism have already had a tangible effect.

[Presenter] Obviously, Boris Vasilyevich, it is difficult to overrate also those amendments which were made by the USSR Supreme Soviet at its last session to the fundamentals of legislation of the USSR and the union republics on public education and other legislative acts in connection with the basic guidelines of reforms in secondary vocational schools. You gave a report on this matter at the session.

[Kravtsov] The further improvement of legislation in this sphere doubtlessly creates a firm legal basis for a more effective implementation of the measures projected by the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the further development of the system of public education, taking into account the needs for an acceleration in scientific and technical development. Summarizing what has been said, there is every reason to claim today that orderly, sufficiently renewed legislation is now regulating some of the most important spheres of the country's public life.

[Presenter] And if we were to talk about the further development of our legislation in the future?

[Kravtsov] It will be possible to say something more specific on this matter after the 27th party congress and a consideration of its decisions. In the future, we see the need for legal acts to be drawn up defining forms for a transfer to new methods of economic management, a widening of the independence of enterprises and associations, a further improvement in the management of the agro-industrial complex, and an acceleration in bringing the very new achievements of science and technology up to a commercial level. At present, a bill is being prepared on inventiveness in the USSR which will have great significance in solving problems of scientific and technical progress. I should like to draw listeners' attention to this question. Serious measures were recently taken to step up the struggle against all kinds of deviations from principles of social justice, since these deviations lower the prestige of socially useful labor and facilitate the revival of private-ownership morals, the receipt of unearned income, money-grabbing, and sometimes even parasitism.

[Presenter] Boris Vasilyevich, some letter writers believe that to improve the situation in the various areas of public life it is necessary without fail to pass a new legal act.

[Kravtsov] It is difficult to agree with point of view. It is no less important to seek to achieve the consistent implementation of the

legislative decisions already in force, and to take care that they are in optimum form and facilitate the cause of accelerating scientific and technical progress and enhancing the order of organization in all spheres of life. Now, we have a vast legislative base, many thousands of legal acts. An important part of the work being carried out to reform poorly regulated legislation is the study of the effectiveness of the legislative acts that have already been passed and are in force.

Committees' Provision of Information Criticized

PM081328 [Editorial Report] Moscow *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* in Russian 5 December 1985 First Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "Worker's Opinion" and the headline "Call of the Time" a 900-word letter by A. Ryndina, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, on the information provided by party committees on their work. Some party committees, she claims, "do not consider it obligatory to inform Communists about their activity" and she suggests that for report and election conferences party committees should "familiarize Communists beforehand with the main themes of reports and other documents." Preliminary discussions, she believes, would "considerably deepen the analysis of the state of affairs and would help to define more clearly ways of improving work." In the second half of her letter Ryndina criticizes the "liberalism" that allowed a certain local Communist to remain in the party despite being a known drunkard. She concludes that the party Statutes should contain the extra stipulation that "drunkenness is incompatible with the title of CPSU member."

New Round of Regional Conferences Announced

PM061129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Oblast and Kray Conferences"]

[Text] The first oblast party conferences take place today and tomorrow in a number of cities. It is the latest stage of preparations for the 27th party congress. Following the reports and elections in party groups and primary, rayon, and city organizations, the review of the work done is being taken up by oblast and kray conferences.

An exacting and creative atmosphere, characteristic of the situation in the party and country as a whole, has been very strikingly manifested in the course of the report and election campaign. It is taking place at a high ideological and political level and in an atmosphere of broad international democracy, and it is demonstrating the cohesion of party ranks and the indestructible unity of party and people. Politburo members and candidate members, CPSU Central Committee secretaries, senior officials of the Central Committee apparatus, bureau members and secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committee and party kraykoms and obkoms, and leaders of ministries and departments have taken an active part in the work of primary party organizations' meetings.

This most important political campaign is notable for increased activity on the part of Communists and a businesslike and exacting approach. At most of the meetings and conferences there has been a committed and penetrating discussion of day-to-day practice and unresolved problems. There has been fierce criticism of shortcomings and those responsible for them. Communists have generalized experience and together have formulated measures to overcome production bottlenecks and omissions in organizational and ideological work.

The businesslike nature of the reports and elections is shown by the fact that in a number of places it has been possible to reinvigorate laggard sectors, and matters in general have begun to change for the better. The production growth rate is rising and other economic indicators are improving. Despite hiccups in a number of sectors early in the year, we have now managed to rectify the situation and ensure that the economy attains the planned targets. Practical steps on establishing order, strengthening labor and state discipline, intensifying economy measures, and combating drunkenness and alcoholism are also bearing fruit.

The work that has started must be persistently and consistently pursued. Especially as in some places restructuring of forms and methods of party leadership of the economy and of economic and party political work as a whole has not yet been implemented. Some people are sitting tight, hoping for a return to the old ways. This tendency must be decisively eradicated. At oblast and kray conferences it is important to analyze thoroughly the day-to-day practice of party organizations and committees, making generally accessible the achievements of collectives which display initiative and which have achieved reasonable [neplokhiy] results in accelerating scientific and technical progress, in economy and thrift, in imposing order, and in strengthening discipline. In the final stage of the 5-year plan it is necessary to raise the tempo in order next year to ensure confident and dynamic progress, attain the projected targets, and create the prerequisites for the further qualitative transformation of the country's productive forces.

Strictly following the course elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the party has embarked on a broad front on the implementation of a concrete program to accelerate scientific and technical progress in all components of the national economy. Major measures ahve been adopted. They are designed to perform an important role in the intensification of social production. The new management methods will be further developed, and the organizational structure in machine building is being simplified. Fundamentally new bodies have been set up to manage the agro-industrial complex; they will eliminate duplication of roles and petty tutelage of farms and enterprises. In these conditions party conferences are urged to give practical help to party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and economic cadres in quickly eradicating all unwanted and banal elements in their work, while recognizing and supporting creative approaches and useful and bold ventures.

The delegates of kray and oblast conferences will discuss in detail the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes to the party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000. The involvement of a wide range of people in the discussion will make it possible to determine more accurately the prospects for the development of the country as a whole and of

each individual region and will help raise the level of people's committed, conscious, and creative attitude toward the affairs of the party and socialist homeland. Naturally, the discussion of the precongress documents will be more fruitful if it is linked closely with specific tasks.

The conference participants will be dealing with a wide range of problems. But no matter what they are discussing, the main thing is the substantive aspect of the task, the discussion of specifics, the frank exchange of views, the principled and exacting approach, and the quest for constructive ways of solving the problems that arise. Criticism and self-criticism must play an important part in this. It is necessary to put a firm stop to any attempts to embellish reality or blame the notorious objective reasons and to eradicate stage management and eulogies. And, of course, it would be wrong to use the conference platform for the sole purpose of excoriating others: After all, the obkom or kraykom is reporting primarily on its own activity.

During the discussion of accountability reports and precongress documents many critical observations and proposals will be made. All opinions, recommendations and suggestions must be meticulously noted; nothing of value must be missed.

Conferences are not merely reports on work done. They also mark the start of further progress. And its speed will depend on the decisions the delegates make. The more concrete and cogent they are, the more successful they will be. We must start carrying out our plans without delay and without wavering. Time will not wait!

The conferences will certainly impart new momentum to our work in general. And there is no doubt that, by carrying out the plans, Communists and all Soviet people will arrive at the 27th party congress with new labor accomplishments.

Shcherbitskiy Hits Use of Scientific Potential

LD080032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The contribution made by the Communists of Kharkov to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the large-scale tasks put forward by the party; and ways of raising further the vanguard role of party organizations were the subject of businesslike and principled discussion at a city report-back and election party conference. At the conference a speech was made by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. He said, among other things:

[Begin Shcherbitskiy recording] In accordance with the directions of the conference that took place in the summer at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress; and in accordance with the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the Kharkov Gorkom, a program for raising the technical level and quality of the output of machine-building is being worked out in the city — we saw it yesterday and we held it in our hands. Clearly this work must be accelerated in order for the program to start to operate literally from the very first days of the 12th 5-Year Plan. [Moscow Television Service in Russian in its 1800 GMT "Vremya" newscast carries a shorter recording of this speech which inserts at this point: "So I would ask you to think, comrades, about whether the experience you have already accumulated here in Kharkov, the available experience, the existing potential in cadres, and the huge scientific and technical potential will allow the party organizations to set themselves the following task:"] to make in the 12th 5-Year Plan the whole output of Kharkov's machine-builders equal the highest level within the country and make it competitive on world markets as far as its technical level and quality are concerned. Understandably, the role and the responsibility of the engineering and technical workers is very great in the solution of this task. I consider it necessary to put a request to primary party organizations and to the leaders of industrial enterprises that all measures be taken and that all conditions be created in order to raise the creative activity of the engineering and technical staff in production, and to use the abilities of inventors and rationalizers much more fully. We deal with this badly, comrades. And this is a goldmine for us if we deal with it in the right way. Without this, technical progress is simply impossible. [Moscow Television's recording adds here: "There will be talk, but there will be no progress of the kind that is needed."] Just look: In Kharkov alone there are about 150,000 engineering and technical workers at work. This is a huge force, even from the viewpoint of military commanders, and it is essential that this powerful potential, this army of highly qualified specialists, is used in full measure.

Furthermore, the solution of the tasks of speeding up scientific and technical progress in the national economy is possible only when there is close and creative interaction between science and production. The scientists of your city have done not a little for the development of fundamental sciences, and they are doing so now for the mastery of space, the minerals of the earth, and the protection of people's health. But it is no less important now to intensify the technical aspect of using the achievements of the fundamental sciences.

And it is in precisely this direction that the city's scientific potential is unfortunately still being used insufficiently. It is essential that the industrial institutes are literally made to turn and face the thing that it is their job to deal with directly, that is, to create front-ranking equipment and technology. [Moscow Television's recording adds here: "They must become a real connecting link between fundamental science and production. And, primarily, of course, the leaders of these organizations are obliged to do this, and also the appropriate ministries and departments, and again with active, with the most active participation of party organizations."] I consider that your prime task is to improve radically work in the selection and deployment of cadres, to select now the kind of people who are capable of solving new and complicated tasks in the very near future. I recommend that particular attention be given to the cadres of secretaries of primary party organizations and the heads of stores and the heads of directorates. For to a great extent it depends on them how much people are businesslike and eager to take initiatives, and the life and the affairs of the labor collectives depend on them.

Life itself — I again stress — requires that the very approach to the job be changed, that the style and methods of management be changed, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed at the

CPSU Central Committee conference — it was on 28 November; it has been reported in the press — involving first secretaries of the Central Committee, of kraykoms and obkoms. All of us, comrades, no matter who has been responsible in the past for whatever shortcomings, so to speak, and mistakes, all of us must now take up literally in both hands the task of dealing with the key sectors, so that the long-term prospects are not allowed to slip, and so that efforts are concentrated primarily on improving organizational and party and ideological work. [end recording]

Zaporozhye Steel Production Shortcomings Noted
LD080014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Delegates to the Zaporozhye election and report back party conference focused most of their attention on the key issues of intensification of the economy and the rate of speeding up scientific and technological progress. They also analyzed the causes of serious delays in fulfilling the task for the production of pig iron, steel, and rolled products which has been permitted in the current 5-year plan. They analyzed the causes of interruptions in the work of construction and transportation organizations, and municipal services.

Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference. In part of his conversation with the conference's participants, Comrade Zaykov emphasized:

[Begin Zaykov recording] The country needs steel, and, in particular, alloyed and special types of steel, of course. It is essential to produce the whole quota and, at the same time, to carry on with the reconstruction of enterprises. The main thing I liked is this: Workers have a correct understanding of the tasks set by the party's Central Committee. At present workers are ready to execute the tasks that have been set by the party's Central Committee, and these are very complex indeed. Your conference today is, in a sense, an anniversary conference — the 30th municipal conference. The organization is very great, in a party spirit. It is, of course, a pity that your results have worsened over the past few years. It is not just external circumstances that are at fault here, though. I have to say that some of your managers have begun to display a kind of superfluous self-confidence. That is why delegates are correct today criticizing, displaying self-criticism toward their own activities and the activities of the party organization and the town party organization also.

And I think that after today's discussion — the collectives have yet to adopt decisions within their own groups, decisions on, as it were, a more intensive growth; a more intensive growth of your industry, decisions that are very important, very necessary — matters will begin to go more and more smoothly.

I am completely confident that with such a working class as you have here in Zaporozhye, a remarkable working class; with such toilers you will, beginning in 1986, start to gather momentum and will also find yourselves among the frontrankers. [end recording]

Zaporozhye Conference Notes 'Serious Delays'
LD071349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Delegates to the Zaporozhye election and report back party conference focussed most of their attention on the key issues of intensification of the economy and the rate of speeding up scientific and technological progress. They also analyzed the causes of serious delays in fulfilling the task for the production of pig iron, steel, and rolled products which has been permitted in the current 5-year plan. They analysed the causes of interruptions in the work of construction and transportation organizations, and municipal services.

Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

Dnepropetrovsk Officials Criticized, Punished
PM061005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. On Instances of Suppression of Criticism and an Irresponsible Attitude toward Consideration of a Complaint by V. Galagur, Department Manager at the 'Kirovskiy' Sovkhoz in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee has established that the Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainain Communist Party Raykom has been guilty of an irresponsible and extremely formal approach to verification of a letter from CPSU member V. Galagur to the CPSU Central Committee. Instead of carrying out a careful on-the-spot check on the questions raised in the letter, N. Drobot, raykom second secretary, and V. Tsymbalov, chairman of the raykom party commission, sent the Party Control Committee false and misleading information.

A further check carried out at the "Kirovskiy" Sovkhoz showed that its director, V. Chub, with the party committee's connivance, had been guilty of deception and overreporting in vegetable production returns and had illegally handed over the corn grain yield from 20 hectares to seasonal workers. Together with party committee Secretary A. Boyko he had organized a persecution campaign against sovkhoz department manager V. Galagur, who had spoken out against the farm leaders' illegal activities. He was accused of slander, demoted, and then dismissed.

Party committee Secretary A. Boyko, anxious to please the sovkhoz director, quickly arranged for several party penalties to be imposed on V. Galagur, including a party committee decision to expel him from the party. This was a gross violation of the norms of party life.

V. Galagur's wife, who worked as an accountant in the greenhouse team and who drew attention to the overreporting, was persecuted. She was barred from accounts work and had her pay cut.

V. Galagur made repeated written and verbal approaches to Dnepropetrovskiy Raykom and the party obkom, to the rayon

Prosecutor's Office, and to the oblast Fruit and Vegetable Products Association, but to no avail. He was fobbed off by V. Chernyy, chief of the oblast Fruit and Vegetable Products Association; V. Movmyga, Dnepropetrovskiy Rayon prosecutor; A. Gorodyuk, instructor at Dnepropetrovsk Party Obkom, and M. Levin, instructor at Dnepropetrovskiy Party Raykom.

Finding no support at local level, V. Galagur sent a letter to the CPSU Central Committee. As it happens, only half-measures were adopted as a result of the letter. The author of the letter was reinstated, but the supressors of criticism and the people who had essentially supported them were not brought to book.

It has also been established that the violations and misconduct that took place at the "Kirovskiy" Sovkhoz were due to serious shortcomings in the Dnepropetrovskiy Party Raykom's selection and education of leading cadres. An immature and ill-trained staffer had been given the sovkhoz directorship, while a newcomer to the party organization, who had seriously discredited himself in the past, happened to get the post of party committee secretary.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee noted the fact that during the check the "Kirovskiy" Sovkhoz party committee resolution on taking party action against V. Galagur, adopted in violation of the norms of party life, had been revoked and that he and his wife had been reinstated in their jobs.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee expelled "Kirovskiy" Sovkhoz director V. Chub from the party for gross suppression of criticism, overreporting, and the squandering of agricultural products.

A. Boyko, removed during the check from the post of "Kirovskiy" Sovkhoz party committee secretary, was expelled from the CPSU for persecuting a Communist who had criticized incorrect actions by the sovkhoz leaders, for his unprincipled attitude toward violations of state discipline on the farm, and for servility.

N. Drobot, second secretary of Dnepropetrovskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, was severely reprimanded for his irresponsible attitude toward verifying the content of V. Galagur's letter and for submitting false information to the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee on steps taken against violators of state discipline on "Kirovskiy" Sovkhoz. V. Tsymbalov, chairman of the Dnepropetrovskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom Party Commission, was severely reprimanded and had his record card endorsed for his negligence in verifying the letter.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee instructed Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom to take action against other staff who had had adopted a formal and bureaucratic attitude toward consideration of V. Galagur's complaints.

Leadership Figures Attend RSFSR Writers Congress

LD110957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] An hour ago the Sixth Congress of writers of the Russian Federation opened in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow.

Multinational Soviet literature lives the life of the people, party and country. Soviet writers see their duty in an authentic, highly artistic depiction of socialist reality, in the brilliant revelation of what is new and progressive, and in exposure of anything that hampers society's forward advance. In the impassioned language of the party they tell of the heroic achievements of our days, the recreate the multifaceted figure of the modern man, maker and creator, bearer of the progressive ideas of the epoch. It is in the preparation for the momentous event in the socio-political life of the country, the 27th CPSU Congress, that all the activity of the Soviet people is celebrated, and the masters of the word are devoting their full talent and inspiration to it, creating works worthy of our time. It is from a position of high exactingness that delegates to the sixth Congress of Writers of the Russian Federation are embarking on an appraisal of their work and are mapping out further ways of developing literature in a demanding and businesslike manner.

It was with stormy, prolonged, applause, that the delegates and guests welcomed Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin and Kapitonov.

Guests of the writers' forum include envoys of fraternal literature, representatives of working masses of Moscow, arts figures, scientists, party and local soviet officials and servicemen of the Armed Forces.

On the agenda of the congress are review reports of the Board of the Union of Writers of the RSFSR and auditing commission, elections of the leading bodies of the creative union, and elections of delegates to the eighth All-Union Congress of Writers.

A report, "Tasks of the Party, Tasks of Literature," is now being delivered by Chairman of the Board of the Union of Writers of the RSFSR, Comrade Mikhalkov.

RSFSR Council of Ministers Meeting Reported

PM101518 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Dec 85First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At its regular session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the question of the readiness of associations and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry for the transition to the new conditions of economic management. It was noted that preliminary work within the ministry apparatus has been completed: The training of leaders and specialists from industrial and production associations has been organized, and the programs for the technical and economic training of foremen and team leaders have

been improved. Normative and methodological documents have been elaborated and distributed to enterprises. At the same time the preparation for the transition to new conditions of economic management has brought to light numerous complications and problems and has exacerbated the inadequacy of the sector's production and economic activity. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has drawn attention to the fact that it is necessary to accelerate the restructuring of forms and methods of economic management at local level and to concentrate the efforts of each labor collective on improving the range and quality of goods so as to more fully satisfy consumer demands. All organizational and explanatory-educational work and all material and moral incentives must be channeled in this direction. The leaders of the RSFSR Gosplan and the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry have been instructed, jointly with the union-level departments, to accelerate the solution of questions of a planning and methodological nature so as to implement with greater consistency the fundamental provisions of the new economic machinery.

The session examined measures to step up the preventive treatment of infectious diseases. It was emphasized that the major achievements in this sphere must not cause smugness and complacency among health care organs. The system of anti-infection measures must operate at full strength. Attention was drawn to the stepping up of work to maintain exemplary sanitary conditions at enterprises, the further improvement of preventive and monitoring activity by health care organs, the improvement of the population's personal hygiene, the organization of physical culture, and the application of the latest effective preventive and curative vaccines and medicines. The entire package of measures, the session pointed out, must be treated as a most important question of our social policy.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session critically analyzed the Bryansk Oblispolkom's work in organizing the implementation of party and government resolutions to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

New Party Officials Elected in Arkhangelsk

LD101106 Arkhangelsk Maritime Press Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] An Arkhangelsk Party Obkom Plenum held on 6 December discussed the question of the agenda for the 22d oblast party conference and organizational questions.

The plenum released Kuchepatov from his duties as second secretary and member of the party obkom bureau in connection with his transfer to other work.

Guskov, who had been working as a secretary of the party obkom was elected second secretary of the party obkom.

Yelezov, who had been working as first secretary of the Arkhangelsk Gorkom of the CPSU was elected secretary of the party obkom.

Criticism of Overreporting in Chita Oblast

PM100926 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian 7 December 1985 First Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "Paper Shots; Some Thoughts After the Chita Party Obkom Plenum" an 1,800-word article by own correspondent M. Mikhalkov on a Chita Obkom plenum discussion of overreporting and window-dressing. Mikhalkov states that "distortions in reporting" have been discovered at one in three enterprises verified since 1981. Noting that in the 1981-1985 period, 124 Communists were severely censured and 33 expelled from the party for "abuses," Mikhalkov criticizes the local press for "shamefully keeping silent or making do with brief reports" on "blatant deviations from the law." Although in the past 18 months, he continues, Chita Oblispolkom departments did not reveal any cases of overreporting or distortion, when inspectors from the RSFSR Finance Ministry arrived they discovered "major violations in virtually every organization and enterprise." Mikhalkov concludes that "all levers of power and party influence without exception" must be used to combat "disgusting and shameful" liberalism. But he cautions that the "traditionally superficial" approach prevailed at the plenum and that the "vagueness" of the resolutions it adopted has "hamstrung" the future organization of their implementation.

Extreme Cold in Kola Peninsula Reported

PM101515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Elements Set a Test"]

[Text] Murmansk, 7 Dec — Bonfires at the bus stops and lines of trucks on the streets — that is how Arctic Murmansk looks today. The strong cold which has gripped the entire Kola Peninsula since the first days of December has created a crisis situation in the city.

As a result of a powerful anticyclone which arrived in the peninsula from the Arctic, the temperature in many places has fallen to 40 degrees below zero. The street car cables, gantry cranes, buses, and other equipment cannot withstand the frost.

Despite the elements, all the oblast's enterprises are operating. The northerners are displaying courage and heroism in this complex situation.

According to meteorologists' forecasts, in the strong cold will persist for the next few days over the entire territory of the Kola Peninsula. Even old-timers cannot remember such a start to the winter here.

New Estonian Party Second Secretary Appointed

LD101035 Tallinn Maritime Press Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Summary from poor reception] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party held on 4 December released Aleksandr Ivanovich Kudryavtsev from his duties as second secretary and member of the Estonian Communist Party

Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work.

Georgiy Vasilyevich Aleshin, who had been working as first secretary of the Novosibirsk Town Committee of the CPSU, was elected second secretary and member of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. He is a Russian, born in Krasnoyarsk in 1931.

Shevardnadze Successor Purges Corrupt Officials
AU071642 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 7 (AFP) — Georgia's Communist Party chief, Dzhumbar Patiashvili, emulating the get-tough image of his predecessor, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, has reportedly fired the republic's trade minister in the latest stage of a purge against corrupt officials.

The local party newspaper, *ZARYA VOSTOKA*, in its latest edition which appeared in Moscow today, said that the minister, Merab Kadzhaya, as well as one of his deputies, named as B. Nazgaidze, had been dismissed for "nepotism, liberalism and laxity."

Three other ministers, numerous party stalwarts and a secretary of the republic's Central Committee have also been removed in the clean-up, which began when Mr Patiashvili took office in July, succeeding Mr Shevardnadze on his elevation to foreign minister.

The new party chief has made good his warning on taking over that "absolutely nobody is indispensable" and that he would act "mercilessly" to end waste and corruption.

When Mr Shevardnadze took over as Georgian first secretary in 1972 he launched a similar campaign to weed out corruption which was widespread under his disgraced predecessor Vassili Mzhavanadze.

Diplomatic sources judged that Mr Patiashvili's acceleration of this crackdown could be a way of streng'hening his position in the party.

The main casualties include Soliko Khabeishvili, a Central Committee secretary and Politburo member with responsibility for industry, Teymuraz Badurashvili, the culture minister fired after only 18 months in the job, and Tenguiz Gueleishvili, appointed as local industry minister in April and fired in August for giving his wife a false press card to allow her to travel abroad.

ZARYA VOSTOKA reported that a party secretary in Adjarian, an autonomous republic which forms part of Georgia, had also been removed for "wastage and bad management" and several other officials had been severely reprimanded.

In another development, the Communist Party daily *PRAVDA* today announced the first significant new appointments in the Foreign Ministry since Mr Shevardnadze took over from Andrey Gromyko, who is now president.

Vadim Logvinov, 58, former ambassador to Angola, and Valentin Nikiforov, a career diplomat and long-time party stalwart, have been appointed as foreign affairs vice-ministers.

Grishin Attends Session on Economic Issues

LD110615 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Higher rates of economic growth and also all-round improvement in condition of the work, everyday life, and leisure of Muscovites are envisaged by the plan for comprehensive economic and social development of the capital for 1986. This was noted at a session of Moscow Soviet held today. It adopted the plan and budget of the city for next year and discussed the progress in fulfilling this year's plan. Noting that Muscovites will have coped successfully, judging from preliminary results, with the basic tasks of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole, the deputies concentrated on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, stressing that this is now the main consideration in the activity of the soviets as regards the management of economic and cultural construction. Taking part in the session's work was Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU.

Gas Industry Minister on Extraction Levels

LD102306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1521 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 10 Dec, (TASS) — The gas industry was the first USSR Economic sector to fulfill the 5-year plan today (1981-5). Since the beginning of the year, 642 billion cubic meters of natural gas have been extracted.

Commenting on this fact, USSR Gas Industry Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin said that the growth in the USSR's gas extraction will continue to grow. It is planned to raise annual gas extraction to 835-850 billion cubic meters in 5 years.

The minister explained that this is primarily linked to gas's growing share in the country's fuel and energy balance in the coming years. We are trying to gradually replace the use of oil with cheaper and, from the ecological viewpoint, cleaner gas wherever possible.

The country's main fuel and energy base will remain Western Siberia, at least until the end of the century, Viktor Chernomyrdin said. The central deposit which will enable increased extraction of gas there in the new 5-year plan (1986-90) will be the Yamburg deposit.

Major gas pipelines will stretch from there to the European part of the country, as well as for export.

The extraction of valuable hydrocarbons such as gas condensate will significantly increase in the USSR in the coming years, the minister said. A combine for extracting and processing it is being built in Astrakhan Oblast in the lower Volga region. The extraction of gas condensate will also increase at the Western Siberian and Kazakhstan deposits.

Atomic Lighter Carrier Under Construction

LD090326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] The hull of the country's first atomic lighter carrier, the Sevmorput, has been assembled at the Kerch shipbuilding works. It is 260 meters long and 32 meters wide and has a displacement of 61,000 metric tons. Supertankers with a displacement almost three times greater have been built at the works, but this ship is of a new type. It is to work in polar conditions and should be able to get through ice 1 meter thick. It will be able to go for up to 2 months without refuelling, because of its atomic power. Its strength is due to its special design and its metal plating composed of special types of steel. Power will be transmitted to the propellor shaft via the main turbogear unit, which was built in Leningrad and recently delivered to the works.

The modern lighter method of delivering goods means that the ship will be able to dispatch its containers practically anyplace; they can then be tugged ashore even in the uppermost reaches of Siberian rivers.

The builders have pledged to get the carrier out of the dock before the party congress.

Conference Views Food Industry Program Results

PM081435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference of secretaries of union republic communist party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, deputy chairmen of union republic Councils of Ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, chairmen of agro-industrial associations, leaders of ministries and departments, scientists from the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and sector scientific research institutes, and workers at enterprises in processing sectors of industry, trade, and public catering was held at the CPSU Central Committee 6-7 December.

Taking part in the conference were V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

The tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs in accelerating the development of food sectors of the agro-industrial complex, increasing the production of food products, and improving the supplies of these products to the population were examined.

A report was delivered at the conference by V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The following took part in discussing the question: V.I. Kazaov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; I.A. Mozgovoy, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; M.P. Trunov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz board; Yu.M. Khusainov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers; L.B. Vasilyev, minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances; I.A. Mamedov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; and N.A. Chernykh, chief of the Sverdlovsk Oblispolkom public catering administration.

The keynote speaker and other speakers noted that the consistent implementation of the tasks set by the party in the sphere of increasing the people's prosperity is the cause of all the party. It must be at the center of organizational, political, and economic work at all levels. This is the aim of the resolution adopted recently in accordance with the directives of the April (1985) plenum by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Further Improving the Management of the Agro-Industrial Complex."

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee has been set up in the country as the central organ of state management of the agro-industrial complex which, alongside the union republic Councils of Ministers, bears full responsibility for increasing food production. From the very first days of its activity the State Agro-Industrial Committee must set the correct course in the comprehensive resolution of tasks in increasing the production of agricultural produce, accelerating the development of the food sectors of industry, increasing the output of food products, and improving supplies of these products to the country's population.

The preliminary results of the 11th 5-Year Plan in the implementation of the Food Program were examined. It was noted that the average annual volume of gross agricultural output increased by 6 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan and totaled R131 billion. The production of meat, milk, and eggs and the gross harvest of vegetables, fruit, and grapes increased. It is important that this was achieved mainly through intensive factors. The processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex increased the production of practically all types of food and exceeded the target for the production of whole milk and edible fish products, refined sugar, tea, and confectionery, which promoted a marked increase in the consumption of the most valuable nutritional products and an improvement in the structure of the diet. At the same time the results of the Food Program's implementation cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The 11th 5-Year Plan targets for the production of certain products have not been fulfilled.

A very important avenue in work to implement the Food Program must be the accelerated development of production capacities for the processing and storage of agricultural produce. This sphere is to this day the worst bottleneck. Most enterprises in the food and processing sectors are equipped with obsolete equipment, operate in adapted premises, and are overloaded. Many of them are far from the places where agricultural raw material is produced. All this leads to considerable losses.

In the current 5-year plan more than R21 billion in capital investments were channeled into the development of the processing, storage, and refrigeration base. At the same time not one of the leading construction ministries fully assimilated over the 5 years the ceilings for construction and installation work for these purposes. At the conference serious criticism for shortcomings in construction work was addressed not only to the contractors, but also to the clients and the local party and soviet organs.

The fulfillment of targets for the commissioning of capacities in processing sectors in the 12th 5-Year Plan requires a 50-100 percent increase in their growth, and an increase of 300 percent in certain capacities; a significant proportion of capital investments must be channeled into retooling and modernization.

It is also planned to implement a range of major measures to increase the production potential of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and develop the scientific and experimental base. The conference participants drew attention to the fact that the production of equipment for processing agricultural produce requires the wider involvement of enterprises under other machine building ministries and the use of local potential.

Practically every rayon, oblast, kray, and republic has great potential for increasing the production of the most important food products which are still in short supply. It is necessary to strive to ensure that every oblast and every republic meets its own internal needs as far as possible through local production of food products, and that it bears full responsibility for this to the party and people.

There are considerable reserves for further increasing food production at fishery enterprises, which are far from fully used. It is necessary to adopt resolute measures to reoreint the sector toward catching fish in the necessary varieties, producing products which are in wide demand among the population, and developing and introducing fundamentally new techniques for producing output. The country's population must be supplied more fully with fresh fish raised in inland waters and in the warm water from power industry facilities.

Great significance for increasing food resources is attached to the development of enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farms. The attention of the leaders of ministries, departments, and local organs was drawn to the need to accelerate their creation and to improve their work, and to the development of the population's personal plots and collective fruit and vegetable growing.

The importance of improving the quality of food products and stepping up exactingness regarding the strict observance of production and technological discipline was stressed particularly. The production of food products of guaranteed quality must be constantly monitored by party and soviet organs.

Enormous work lies ahead in improving the organization of transport. Shortcomings in this sphere are being eliminated extremely slowly, which gives rise to justified reproaches. Far from full use is made of the potential of public catering. Not enough milk, vegetable, fish, and groat dishes are produced. Due activeness is not being displayed in changing canteens over to industrial methods of food preparation and the centralized manufacture of convenience foods. Special attention was drawn to the

need to strengthen the material base and improve the level of mechanization of labor-intensive processes in trade and public catering. The role of consumer cooperatives and kolkhoz trade in ensuring the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements for food products and the use of wild fruit, berries, mushrooms, nuts, and other pruducts should be improved.

At the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum it was stressed that there can be no question of increasing the economy's efficiency unless we put an end to extravagance and waste, step up the responsibility of specific individuals for the safekeeping of socialist property and the correct utilization of all material assets, and impose due order at every enterprise and organization.

In this connection it was noted that resolute measures have not been adopted everywhere to eliminate all kinds of thriftlessness, close the channels of waste and embezzlement, and create in every labor collective an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who squander the people's property. The struggle to eradicate these phenomena must be stepped up resolutely. One way to overcome them is to set to rights work on revising and clarifying norms for the expenditure of raw materials on the production of output.

Attention was drawn to the formation of stable labor collectives, the creation of the necessary conditions for highly productive labor, and the improvement of housing, cultural, and consumer conditions. Local party, soviet, and economic organs must regard the resolution of these problems, which are pressing problems for people, as their vital task.

It is necessary in every administrative region to ensure the highly efficient utilization of the available production potential of processing sectors and to coordinate and combine their work efficiently so as to ensure that all local resources of agricultural raw materials are used to the maximum degree to increase the production of food products and improve their quality and range. Questions of the shipment into republics, krays, or oblasts of food products which could be produced in sufficient quantities on the spot must be resolutely set to rights.

In 1986 all enterprises in the processing sectors of the country's agro-industrial complex are going over to new methods and conditions of economic management which have proved themselves in the process of the economic experiment being carried out in the country. It is necessary without delay to ensure that this work is of a purposeful and well organized nature.

Intensive plans have been approved for 1986 for the development of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Their successful fulfillment will require of all party, soviet, and economic organs a considerable stepping up of organizational and mass political work, an increase in the creative activeness of working people and specialists, and the organization of socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of the tasks for the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

A speech was delivered at the conference by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Large Working Time Losses in Industries Noted

LD081052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] As far as the work of the country's industry as a whole this year is concerned, it is expected that the increase in industrial production will be 3.9 percent, the figure envisaged in the annual plan. But it must be said here that in the early months of the year the increase did not exceed 2 percent, and it only proved possible to attain the overall planned figure at the price of colossal efforts in the second and particularly and third and fourth quarters. As the party stresses, the truth has to be looked in the face, achievements and shortcomings have to be discussed honestly. Who, if not the heads of industries, are responsible for losses of working time, for instance? The point is that, at enterprises of the ferrous metallurgy industry, for instance, they are such that overall over last year it is as if 3,000 people did not work at all; for the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry more than 5,000 were unemployed; and for the Ministry of the Chemical Industry the figure was 2,000.

Academician Urges Changes in Pricing Practices

PM071920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 85 First Edition p 2, 3

[Professor Yu. Borozdin article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Social Production: Expenditure and Results"]

[Text] The present stage of the national economy's development, which is being implemented on the basis of intensification and the widespread introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology, raises more urgently than ever before the problem of achieving the best possible results for the least possible expenditure. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program says: "The entire management system must be oriented toward increasing the contribution of each component of the national economy to the achievement of the ultimate goal — the fullest possible satisfaction of society's requirements for the lowest possible expenditure of all types of resources. This is an essential law of socialist economic management and a basic criterion in assessing the activity of sectors, associations and enterprises, and all production cells."

The increasingly full satisfaction of the people's growing material and spiritual requirements, being the core of the party's economic policy, involves the resolution of multifaceted tasks in the spheres of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption. These tasks are most closely interconnected and must be resolved on the basis of the uniform concept of economic development determined by the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR. Paramount significance is attached to boosting the growth rates of social labor productivity.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan labor productivity growth accounted for 75 percent of the total growth of industrial output; this figure was 85 percent for the first 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan (1981-1984) and 93 percent for 1984; during the 12th 5-Year Plan, however, the growth of national income and of the output of all sectors of material production must for the first time be achieved as the result of increased labor productivity. The

importance of this process is already indicated by the fact that in 1984 a 1-percent increase of social labor productivity was equivalent to the addition of more than R5 billion to national income.

But an increase in the volume of output and services by itself does not fully resolve the task of boosting the results of social production and its socioeconomic effectiveness. Exceptional importance is attached to the qualitative aspect of the problem, in other words the extent to which production satisfies diverse social (both production and personal) requirements. And this in turn means that the achievement of its goal — the increasingly full satisfaction of the people's growing material and spiritual requirements — is directly dependent on the magnitude of created use values whose volume, structure, and quality best meet social requirements. Hence the great importance of use value categories not only from the viewpoint of theoretical analysis but also as the methodological foundation of the entire system of evaluative indicators and economic regulators used in economic management.

K. Marx pointed out the fundamental difference in attitudes toward use value under the conditions of capitalism and socialism: "Capitalist production in itself is totally indifferent to the defined use value and generally to the specific features of the commodity it creates. As far as it is concerned, the issue in every sphere of production is to produce added value..." (K. Marx and F. Engels, *Works*, Vol 25 part I, p 214).

By its very nature, socials is radically different from capitalism, and it is no accident that the following stipulation of Marxist-Leninist political economy is one of the new system's fundamental features: "In the future society, where the antagonism of classes will disappear and where classes themselves will no longer exist, consumption will no longer be determined by the **minimum** time required for production; quite the opposite, the amount of time devoted to the production of any given object will be determined by the extent of that object's social utility." (K. Marx and F. Engels, Vol 4, p 97)

Thus, defining the essence of social use value (social utility), and of the criteria to evaluate and methods to measure it is an exceptionally important task of science. If in analyzing the social use value of any individual article attention is drawn only to the fact that it has been produced "for others" and is possessed of some fixed set of useful properties, then the social use value of a given mass of articles meant to satisfy certain requirements is strictly dependent on the extent to which these requirements are satisfied. "If the use value of an individual commodity depends on whether it in itself satisfies some requirement, then the use value of a certain mass of social products depends on whether it is adequate to meet a quantitatively determined social requirement for each specific article and, consequently, on whether labor has been allocated to the different spheres of production in proportion to and in accordance with this social and quantitatively determined requirement." (K. Marx and F. Engels, Vol 25 part II, pp 185-186)

Hence the conclusion: The imbalances developing in many instances between production and consumption have a direct effect on the magnitude of social use value. The following typical situations may possibly occur: first, if an article does not satisfy any social requirement or has been produced in excess of social requirements, then it has no use value; second, if an article is produced fully in accordance with a social requirement, then it has a certain fixed magnitude of social use value; third, if an article is produced in a quantity smaller than the social requirement for it, its social use value increases to the extent that this requirement remains unsatisfied.

But the quantification of the extent to which this requirement has not been satisfied and, therefore, the magnitude of social use value is possible only on the basis of accurate quantifying methods for measuring real social requirements for the mass of various products; this has not yet been achieved either in theory or in practice, but it is definitely, in itself, an important research task. "Since a commodity is purchased by the buyer not because it has value but because it has 'use value' and is used for certain purposes, it is self-evident: 1) that use values are 'evaluated,' in other words their **quality** is studied (just like their **quantity** ismeasured, weighed, and so on); 2) that when different commodities can be substituted for one another for the same purpose of consumption, there is preference for one variety instead of another, and so on and so forth." (K. Marx and F. Engels, Vol 19, p 387)

Social use value, in its totality as well as structurally, is the end economic result of social production. This is why the orientation of the economy toward the achievement of high end results of production presupposes the maximization of social use value with the most rational and most efficient use of all production resources. This, in turn, indicates the important role of the saving of production resources, with paramount importance among them given to material resources.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, the material-intensiveness of the social product has fallen during the current 5-year plan period: total savings of raw and other materials, fuel, energy, and other subjects of labor totaled R12 billion in 1984 as compared with 1980. [sentence as published] A 1-kopek reduction in materials expenditure per R1 of social product makes it possible to produce an additional R13 billion of national income. The appreciable reduction of material-intensiveness planned for the next 5-year plan period will make it possible to turn savings into a decisive source for satisfying the national economy's requirements for additional material resources. This will lead to a large degree of satisfaction of social requirements as a whole, which is an indication of the growing efficiency of production. And the satisfaction of social requirements occurs primarily thanks to the activity of primary production links — enterprises and associations.

How is the contribution of enterprises and sectors to the total economic result to be evaluated?

This question has both theoretical and practical importance insofar as the size of the contribution determines the evaluation of priorities for national economic components, the provision of incentives for them, and so on.

What, then, is to be considered as a national economic result of production, bearing in mind not the generalizing feature — social

use value — but the specific forms it takes?

The most commonly held and, it would seem, obvious viewpoint here would be the political-economic definition: the result of production should be represented by the total value of social product created annually (gross social product) or some part of it — national income or end social product. This product can be measured either in terms of value (in current or constant prices) or in terms of individual physical components. But the physical indicators (numbers, meters, metric tons) by themselves do not take into account social significance or, therefore, the social use value of output; while value (money) indicators could compensate for this shortcoming if prices for products were determined fully in the light of their social significance and usefulness. In practice, however, prices are determined according to the expenditure formula: cost of production plus normative profit which is, as rule, expressed as a percentage of the very same costs. Use value is indirectly taken into account only for high-efficiency products, and even that is done not directly in the price but as a surcharge to it. Gross indicators, which essentially refer to expenditure, also continue to predominate in planning.

What is the way out? It seems that it should be sought in the direction of setting up a system of evaluation indicators which would take the output's social use value more fully into account. At the same time it would be erroneous to think that it might be possible to discover universal and generally applicable units to measure use value. Just as individual types of specific labor are not commensurable, the diverse use values they create are also not directly commensurable. But indirect methods for their evaluation and commensurability do exist and, generally speaking, are being used. These include primarily the classification of output according to its social significance; consideration of the socioeconomic efficiency of production in the consumption sphere; the determination of its technical and economic parameters, quality indicators, and demand among the population; and so on. It is a paramount task of both science and practice to analyze and generalize the various methods for calculating social use value applied in planning, economic incentives, and price formation and, on this basis, to elaborate a general concept for the transition from an expenditure-based machinery to a machinery oriented toward the maximum end national economic results. And it seems necessary to begin with a fundamental improvement of price formation insofar as the evaluation of the value of goods and services makes it possible to measure and compare results of activity at all levels — from a specific production section to the national economy as a whole.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program says openly: **pricing** should be improved so that prices more accurately reflect the level of socially necessary expenditure and also the quality of products and services, more actively stimulate scientific and technical progress, resource-saving, the improvement of the technical, economic, and consumer properties of articles, and the introduction of everything that is new and advanced, and help to strengthen the policy of thrift."

It is a virtually undisputed tenet that, in a centrally managed economy, all instruments for the planed influencing of production must be interconnected and comprise a noncontradictory system oriented toward the achievement of high end economic results. Since the national economic plan rightfully occupies a dominant position within this system, the other instruments of economic management (prices, finance, credits, and so on) must be "adjuncts" of the plan to encourage its fulfillment while simultaneously resolving their own "individual" tasks in accordance with the functions of each one of these instruments. An unnatural situation appears to develop when the plan envisages, for example, a 50-percent increase in a given article's output over the 5-year period, while the price set for this article does not even guarantee the recoupment of expenditure. The opposite situation also occurs: An article may be obsolete and the plan envisages a cutback in its output, but the price guarantees profitability in excess of the normative level.

All this indicates disharmony within the "plan-price" system, or rather disruption of the production planning and pricing process: the plan is drawn up on the basis of current prices, while prices are set in isolation from the plan on the basis of, as a rule, the level of production expenditure.

It is imperative to ensure that each 5-year plan has its own price system and that its elaboration takes place simultaneously with either a revision of current price lists (should this be necessary) or the formation of new price lists. This work is no more labor-intensive than the drawing up of the national economic plan and could be based in principle on the very same economic information. Pricing organs are fully prepared for it, since prices in many price lists are revised considerably during the 5-year plan period under the current regulatory procedure (more than 50 percent in machine building, for example).

The main shortcoming of the expenditure principle of price formation, in the form in which it is used, is that prices are based, as a rule, not on the socially permissible level of expenditure but on its actual level. This results not only in a desire to boost expenditure in order to obtain higher prices but also in a situation when prices essentially do not orient economic subdivisions and sectors as a whole toward the achievement of the highest possible end national economic results.

The orientation of prices toward actual expenditure leaves no room for consideration of the output's social use value and its useful effect; and it is no accident that these factors are reflected in prices only as some kind of "makeweight" to the level of current expenditure. But this is not the only point to consider.

The expenditure principle in price formation objectively places in an advantageous position those sectors, associations, and enterprises whose level of expenditure is higher; it helps to increase the expenditure of material, labor, and money resources; it obstructs the establishment of correct intersector and intrasector correlations of prices and the effective reflection in prices of the interchangeability of products and resources.

An alternative to this could be offered by another principle — the direct dependence of price levels on the magnitude of the output's social use value or, more specifically, on its socioeconomic effectiveness in the consumption sphere. Only thus will it be possible in principle to give up the approach under which the higher the expenditure, the higher the price, and make the transition to the demand that the greater the benefit, the higher

the possible price.

But what is to be done about the expenditure incurred in producing output? It must be recouped in the price, but only within the limits of the total national economic saving provided by the output in question in the consumption sphere. In the case of output for production and technical purposes with a service life of more than 1 year, the saving resulting from its use must be calculated for the entire term of its service life and then applied to the initial or final year of its exploitation; in the case of an object of labor used for the duration of a single production cycle, the effect of its utilization is calculated within the framework of the total effect of the output where it is applied; in the case of an object or service for personal consumption, then the population's effective demand provides a possible limit to expenditure. The appropriate tools have been created by economic science, but in practice they are applied in a contradictory and not always consistent fashion, and this has a particular effect on the use of prices as one of the economic levers for technological progress.

Thus, the practice of incentives for the production of new highly efficienct and advanced output provides an opportunity to add to the wholesale price a supplement of up to 30 percent of that price. Consequently, the magnitude of the supplement is dependent on the level of the actual wholesale price and on the size of the calculated economic effect. In its turn, however, the wholesale price is a function of production costs and normative profits and, therefore, the higher these magnitudes are, the higher the level of supplements will be. Thus the manufacturers have an interest in boosting production expenditure so as to establish a higher price and, consequently, higher supplements to it, if the magnitude of the calculated economic effect is sufficiently tangible. And, under current methods, the actual effect is calculated not by the consumer but by the manufacturer, and this also encourages the latter to increase it. Is there any wonder that not only the absolute but also the relative level of prices for new equipment (calculated per unit of useful effect) is tending to rise?

It seems that the establishment of a uniform criterion — the magnitude of national economic effect — for the pricing process under the conditions of technological progress, the enhancement of the consumer's role in the pricing process, and the improvement of the methodology and practice of price planning in combination with the improvement of other elements of the economic machinery can produce an acceleration of the growth of the efficiency of social production and, on this basis, an increase in the people's prosperity.

Economist Calls for More Local Initiative

PM041501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 85
First Edition p 3

[Economist G. Emdin article under the rubric: "Creative Energy": "Only Gosplan? Overcoming Inertia in Economic Thinking"]

[Text] The provisions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program on increasing the role and responsibility of local management organs are, I believe, important because they develop and encourage initiative from below — that force which is sometimes in such short supply.

I read in the newspaper a letter from city dwellers who are orchard and vegetable growers. It says much that is true about the urgent problems: the fact that high-grade seed cannot be bought anywhere; the thriftless way in which the black earth removed in the course of excavating the opencut mines in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly is discarded onto the dumps, when the vegetable growers need it so badly... But the letter ends with an appeal to the USSR Gosplan to take the fruit and vegetable growers under its mighty wing.

The conclusion was so unexpected that I was taken aback. Yes, it was true: the author and the newspaper were appealing to that central department. The reason: the All-Union Gosplan is concerned with the implementation of the Food Program. But even without a profound analysis it is clear that the problems which the reader mentions could and should be resolved on the spot by local organs, or at least by sector institutions. After all, they have everything necessary: rights, resources; and, indeed, direct duties call on them to do this. For this and similar purposes, it is hardly necessary to wait for a directive and funds from No 12 Marx Prospect, Moscow! [Gosplan headquarters]

This case shows once again how multifaceted is the inertia in economic thinking and practice. And perhaps one of the most persistent stereotypes is the conviction of certain workers that the solutions to all questions that are at all substantial, or indeed even everyday questions, must necessarily be expected to come "from above," from the center.

It cannot be denied that over long years, for various reasons, a cumbersome, multitiered hierarchy became established in the economic management system and large "swaddling bands," as they used to say in the old days, developed out of all kinds of petty restrictions and tough normatives of a departmental and extradepartmental nature. These not infrequently negate the possibility of any display of serious practical initiative and relegate initiative to the point of violation of existing instructions.

To remove as soon as possible these obstacles which have to some extent engendered the "philosophy" of overcautiousness and of keeping one eye on the "boss," and at the same time to inculcate a taste for socialist enterprise and the skillful economic maneuver — that is a task of paramount impoortance, both an economic and a moral task. That is why the crux of the planned integrated restructuring of the system of production management and the entire economic machinery — from the topmost echelons to the bottom — is the party's genuinely innovative course of creating the cadre, organizational, legal, economic, moral, and psychological prerequisites for a considerable expansion of the rights and independence of enterprises while stepping up their responsibility for the results of work.

But the old ideas about the potential and duties of local economic and soviet organs are still having their effect. "Independent action" [samodeyatelnost], which is a good thing, is sometimes given a negative, "partisan" interpretation, although sensible independent action and justified, well-considered risk-taking should be regarded as good initiative and service to the public good. Let us remember Lenin's words that "enterprise and

independent action locally should at all costs be supported and developed in every way," and that it is necessary to "establish the special responsibility of central institutions if local initiative is held back or given insufficient support."

When you analyze from this viewpoint the critical observations made against a number of central departments, you perceive that alongside the justified criticisms there are many others where the blame for particular omissions and shortcomings on the part of sector or local organs is shifted to all-union economic institutions. Yet it is clear even to the untrained eye that in most cases the questions could perfectly well — and, moreover, should — be resolved by the associations, enterprises, and local organs themselves.

The undisputed principle of strengthening the leading role of centralized planning is naively taken by some comrades to mean that it has a duty to "take everything under its wing." I do not propose to discuss here the scale of the economic problems — current and long-term — which the USSR Gosplan and other central economic organs have to consider. Much must be done to radically improve their work style and methods and eradicate instances of "arbitary" diktat, bureaucracy and formalism, lack of balance throughout the chain of plan provisions, and the arbitrary amendment of targets to fit the actual results. But in principle the development of centralism is by no means the same thing as petty tutelage; in fact, it means the opposite.

The concentration of the efforts of statewide organs on the resolution of major socioeconomic, scientific, and technical problems of key significance for the country will result in the real saving of labor through centralization for which V.I. Lenin called. And this kind of centralization should be combined organically, within the framework of an integrated state plan, with the all-around development and, without fail, the substantial encouragement of economic initiative at the level of economic regions, associations, enterprises, and sector management organs. Lack of initiative, delays, and sluggishness should be dealt with as strictly as errors and the nonfulfillment of plan indicators.

The interconnected development of the twin principles of democratic centralism presupposes, in our view, first and foremost a major turn in the public awareness toward a new style of economic thinking by cadres at all levels. One of the most important components in this reorientation of thinking is the emphasis on action.

In carrying out action, great significance is attached to the strengtheing, development, and observance of the principles of financial autonomy in the activity of associations and enterprises and the cutting short of attempts by any bodies to encroach on their legitimate rights. Of course, financial autonomy should be constantly oriented toward a high end result and the interests of the whole state. For instance, an enterprise's "rights" cannot be considered well founded if the quality of its products leads to reproaches from consumers or if they cannot find a market at all. The kind of "financial autonomy" which is achieved by means of arbitrarily changing the range and increasing prices and violating contract commitments is equally fallacious.

In this connection it is worth emphasizing in passing that none of the difficulties encountered by certain economic leaders can be used to "justify" instances of illegal "reciprocal services," cunning ruses, gifts, extortion, and falsification of the state of affairs. Cases of this kind do not come into the category of problems of the organization of the economic machinery, and they must be seen exclusively in terms of the violation of moral norms, the abuse of power, and the deception of the state.

It is obvious that the growth of economic cadres' production and social activeness, the expansion of the sphere of local practical initiative, and positive developments in public awareness will be promoted to a great extent by the optimization of the structures, functions, and subjects of centralized planning and management, as well as the clear definition of their measures of influence on the state's entire economic system. Measures which, at all levels of the economic system, would offer scope for the manifestation of interests useful to society and would stimulate the creative quest, inventiveness, and independent action within the framework of the strategic development goals which are clearly formulated and substantiated in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. In my view this consideration should be incorporated in the paragraph of the draft which is devoted to the tasks of central organs of economic management.

Responsibility for the task in hand, multiplied by initiative — that is a powerful means of accelerating progress which is at our disposal and which should be utilized widely and skillfully.

Moscow Industry Completes 5-Year Plan for Growth

LD061711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow industry has completed its 5-year plan for growth in industrial output and labor productivity. This has been reported by the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

Chuvash ASSR Output Planned To Increase

LD101310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0900 GMT 10 Dec 85

[From the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Text] The plans for Chuvashiya's economic and social development and budget for the first year of the new 5-year period are being debated today at a session of the autonomous republic's Supreme Soviet. A high increase in the volume of output is envisaged, thanks to a rise in labor productivity. Particular attention is being given to the machine-building, power engineering, and other branches of the national economy.

Agricultural Machinery Chief Criticized

PM101021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 85
First Edition p 2

[M. Poltoranian article under the rubric: "Party Life: Reports and Elections": "Outside the Ministry"]

[Text] Not long before the report and election party meeting, a collegium session was held at the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. An ordinary session on ordinary questions: How the plans are being fulfilled, what potential has been created, and where efforts must be increased.

But a curious fact came to light. It stood out from the 10-figure sums of capital investments in the sector and the substantial indicators for the output of machinery. Mention was made of certain tractors on which the machine operators suddenly refused to work — experimental models of the Cheboksary T-550 which had been sent for testing. So why that unpleasant "surprise"? It was because of poor organization on the part of the leaders of the tests and the specialists at the ministry's technical administration! First they kept people waiting for a long time because of delays in the delivery of components designed to replace those which had failed to withstand the loads, and then they failed to display concern for the supply of fuel and oil. The machine operators got fed up and washed their hands of the whole thing.

Of course, anything can happen, but conducting the testing of new machines like that and approaching an exceptionally important state target in that way — that is hard to grasp. Why was it possible for such a thing to happen? The answer to this question was given, to some extent, by the report and election party meeting at the ministry. A report was delivered by party committee Secretary G. Bychkov.

An energetic, relatively young man, he has not been working as secretary for long. But in that time, the Communists say, the moral climate in the apparatus party organization has changed for the better. Formerly criticism was not held in particular favor here, but now opinions are expressed more frankly and keenly. All this could be sensed from the tone of the report and some of the speeches in the debate.

On the whole, if you look at the figures, the sector is working quite well today. In the first 10 months of the year plans for the production of the basic types of output, the growth of labor productivity, and the reduction of the prime cost of articles were met. True, it was not always possible to reduce the lag in relation to the control targets which had been allowed to occur at the beginning of the 5-year plan. The debt is particularly large in the production of corn harvesting combines, machines for the application of fertilizers, cultivators, spare parts, and consumer goods.

But even if the sector fulfilled today's plans scrupulously, all the same it would not satisfy the countryside's needs. For instance, the power available per worker per 100 hectares of sown area is at present only half the level which would permit the introduction of industrial crop cultivation techniques everywhere. And some 30 percent of the machines produced represent yesterday's science and technology. That is why the government has outlined an extensive program for the development of agricultural machine building.

Although the work will take place, so to speak, outside the ministry — in shops and research organizations — much will depend on the position of the ministry itself. Because outside the ministry, life tests the accuracy of the decisions of apparatus staffers and examines their ability to think in a state-minded way and keep pace with the times. In a word, the situation at the sector's enterprises is a reflection of the work style at headquarters. Are the communists of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building apparatus ready for a radical restructuring?

It was no accident that I started with the story of the T-550 tests. An individual instance, it would seem, but it is typical as regards the ministry's workers. Unreliability and unconcern — these are perhaps the main negative features of their work. They make themselves felt in the interaction between services, in day-to-day affairs, and even in the fulfillment of very important targets.

Even before the meeting I learned in the party committee about the "unpleasant bells" ringing in connection with the downright discouraging attitude of Deputy Ministers G. Kirichenko, M. Malinin, and A. Skrebtsov to one important instruction. The directive organs not long ago issued instructions for an inventory to be drawn up of fixed capital in the sector. I do not think there is any need to explain the significance of this action: How can you distribute capital investments sensibly if you do not know precisely what, where, and how much you have?

Time passed, the deputy ministers were invited to call on the body concerned; but they could not clarify matters. They were asked to tackle the problem in earnest. Another 2 weeks or so passed, and the executive services were contacted to see how things were progressing. But it transpired that they had not received any instructions from the deputy ministers on this score!

Then at the meeting I heard the familiar names again: G. Kirichenko and M. Malinin are failing to fulfill on time the minister's instructions on the formation of plans for the development of production facilities for producing sets of attachments for tractors.

If that is how "reliable" the sector leaders are in relation to requirements from above, you can imagine their dealings with subordinate enterprises. But there is really no need to imagine them! Many examples were cited at the meeting of people on the spot being unable to obtain from the ministry definite information on what they should be doing tomorrow and what products they should make. Uncertain prospects, so that people keep "for a rainy day" everything necessary and unnecessary, and the fact that certain ministerial instructions are divorced from real life are evidently to blame for the fact that R546 million worth of uninstalled equipment has accumulated in the sector.

And the paper-shuffling which has been criticized from all platforms — is it not sometimes caused by someone's lack of responsibility? There would be no need for people to write to each other or tap out telegrams if everything was decided and all was in order! But this is not yet the case, and last year the ministry received 520,000 documents from enterprises. Some 140,000

official papers were sent out from sector headquarters. This year the flow has increased.

We cannot but agree with V. Shalayev, deputy secretary of an administration's party bureau, who spoke at the meeting:

"It is time that leaders who are incapable of reorganizing work were called to account."

It was also noted at the meeting that the party committee must concern itself more with questions of strengthening discipline and must step up monitoring of the apparatus' work. Of course, they do not lose sight of these problems, and they are constantly talking about initiative and practical efficiency. In 2 years the party committee heard reports from 21 Communist leaders — deputy ministers, collegium members, and chiefs of all-union production associations. But often, as V. Akoldin, secretary of an administration party bureau, rightly observed in his speech, these measures smack of formalism and end with a neutral decision: "to take note of the report of Communist So-and-so."

Not infrequently, at these report sessions, people are evasive or demonstrate a lack of understanding of the seriousness of the situation in the sector they lead. And what does the party committee then "take note of" — a Communist's dishonesty, or the alarming situation?

Take one central problem — increasing production efficiency. The party committee regularly deals with this problem, hearing reports from the leaders of administrations. Equally regularly, it puts ticks on its documents: The latest question has been removed from the agenda. But it seems they do not know about this outside the ministry, and at the enterprises they continue to squander resources. That is the only way to put it, when R1.5 billion have been invested in retooling the sector since 1981, and the savings have been only R115 million.

Nor does the party committee ignore the problems of improving product quality. People in the sector are beginning to value the honor of the brand name more. The ministry's workers have adopted a pithy slogan which was recalled at the meeting: "Quantity without quality is greed!" That mood helps the cause.

But the rural worker harassed by the poor quality of manufacture or the low technical characteristics of many of our machines will muster only a sad smile when he hears high praise in the ministry offices for the output of that department. And not for nothing was the warning heard at the meeting: "It is necessary to abandon positions of false patriotism in evaluating the standard of the machinery being produced and created." There are plenty of reasons for this sober warning. Specific instances of unskillful work were cited by Communists A. Volin, N. Yakubchik, and others in their speeches.

Here is one example. At the Bashselmash plant this year they produced a consignment of RUM-5-01 machines, which are necessary for the introduction of intensive techniques. And the client rejected the whole consignment — 2,000 machines — because of serious defects. Many senior officials from the ministry visited the plant, but nobody was able or willing to discover the reasons for the production of unsuitable output.

The path to high quality lies not only through honest work. The production of machines up to modern-day standards need a good experimental base to "sound out" and run in innovations and to figure them out, so to speak, before launching them on the conveyor belts. As yet the sector's base is weak. Resources have been allocated for strengthening it, and dates have been set for commissioning projects. Directorate chiefs V. Korovin and I. Ksenevich are responsible for this important work.

More than a year ago a session of the party committee heard their reports, and deemed the work to be progressing unsatisfactorily. At the session they discussed the low level of exactingness toward themselves, and "took note" of the Communists' lack of discipline. The "return" on this formal measure: For 1986, V. Korovin included in the construction plan only 42 out of the 88 projects.

It seemed to me that many Communists listened with mixed feelings to the speech by Minister A. Yezhevskiy at the meeting. He spoke of shortcomings in the sector and named his deputies and other leaders who do not have a sufficient sense of responsibility for the task in hand. It all seemed to be keen and principled. Nonetheless, this was only criticism of other people, the position adopted by someone who was, so to speak, an onlooker to the ministerial disorders: His subordinates are to blame for everything.

We do not intend to belittle the personal contribution of the sector's leader to its development. When the list of the 49 members of the presidium at the meeting was read out, the minister's name was mentioned first, regardless of alphabetical order. Well, perhaps it is appropriate for the sector chief to be at the head of the lists of honor. But as a Communist, he must be the first to take on responsibility, too, for the poor organization of the apparatus and the failures of the entire ministry. He should not, so to speak, admit to helplessness from the platform, but should self-critically acknowledge his own lack of exactingness and then rapidly set about imposing order — that is the party position of an economic leader. The minister does not display such a position. And it is low exactingness and low effectiveness of criticism that is preventing the sector headquarters from working better.

The great tasks facing the sector demand an appropriate restructuring on the part of the party committee and the entire party organization of the ministry. It must be based on high principles and effectiveness. Only on this condition is it possible for the party committee to exercise real control of the ministry apparatus' work.

'Scandalous' Mishandling of Fertilizers Noted

LD080827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 8 Dec 85

["Central Press Review"]

[Text] SELSKAYA ZHIZN publishes a warning signal from Chechen-Ingushetiya in connection with the scandalous handling

of mineral fertilizers. For example, hundreds of metric tons of mineral fertilizer are lying around in the open in the fields of the Molochnyy collective farm in Groznyy Rayon. Liquid ammonia has mixed with the mud and at least 100 metric tons of the stuff has turned into a lump of rock and is no longer usable. The same depressing picture can be seen at the Naurskiy Rayon Selkhozkhimiya depot: impassable mud, puddles, and piles of torn ammonia bags. But, writes the reporter, the alarming thing is that time is moving on and the collective and state farms have no intention of changing their behavior toward mineral fertilizers, of seeing in them a noble ally in the struggle for better harvests. Drogin, the chairman of the rayon people's control committee, showed the correspondent some photographs taken last winter: Mountains of fertilizer piled up in many collective and state farms surrounded by water, making the fertilizer inaccessible either by foot or by vehicle. the same thing is happening once more this year.

Kazakhstan Agro-Industrial Complex Makes Changes
LD051102 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian
0005 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] With the aim of improving the management of the agro-industrial complex, the Kazakhstan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has formed a State Agro-Industrial Committee, based on the republican Ministry of Agriculture, the republican Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the republican Ministry of Rural Construction, the republican Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the republican Ministry of the Food Industry, and the republican State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The republican Ministry of Procurement has been transformed into the republican Ministry of Grain Products [Ministerstvokhleboproduktov].

Moldavia Reorganizes Agro-Industrial Complex
LD051116 Kishinev Domestic Service in Russian
1530 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic have adopted a decision on further improving the running of the agro-industrial complex. It was noted that the system of running agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex that has developed in Moldavia has had a positive effect on increasing output of food products and supplying them to the population. The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and sovkhoz works has become stronger. The production links of enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex have been further developed.

Nevertheless, the necessary integration of agriculture and the processing industry has not been attained and there have been no substantial changes in the economic mechanism of relationship between kolkhozes, sovkhoz works, sovkhozes and the organizations serving them because of imperfections in the structure of management of the agro-industrial complex in the republic. In accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers, it has been deemed necessary to form a Union Republican State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Moldavian SSR, or Gosapgoprom of the Moldavian SSR, on the basis of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Moldavian SSR, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the Moldavian SSR, the Ministry of the Food Industry of the Moldavian SSR, the Ministry of the Meat and Milk Industry of the Moldavian SSR, the Ministry of Viticulture and Winemaking of the Moldavian SSR, the Ministry of Rural Construction of the Moldavian SSR, the State Committee of the Moldavian SSR for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Agrarian Industrial Association of the Moldavian SSR for Tobacco, the Agrarian Industrial Association of the Moldavian SSR for Production of Oil Essences and Perfume Cosmetics, the State Cooperative Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Service of Agriculture of the Moldavian SSR, and the Kolkhoz Council of the Moldavian SSR according to administrations.

It has been decided to form rayon agro-industrial associations — RAPOS — in the rayons of the republic and to abolish existing agro-industrial complexes in the rayons. The Moldavian SSR Gosagroprom will carry out its activities under the guidance of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, and the rayon agro-industrial associations will function under the guidance of rayon soviets of people's deputies.

An account of the decision of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR is published in the press.

Tajikistan Cotton Picking Progress Reported
LD051424 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1130 GMT 5 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Summary] Since the beginning of the harvest, 930,000 metric ton of cotton have been picked in Tajikistan. More than one quarter of this amount is fine fiber cotton.

First Reactor for Atomic Thermal Power Station

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 10 December in its "Vremya" program broadcasts an approximately 2-mintue video report by correspondent N. Cehebotarev on the country's first reactor for an atomic thermal power station. The Atommash works manufactured and has dispatched the reactor to Gorkiy. Chebotarev notes that the entire structure weighs more than 250 metric tons. Video shows external reactor casing, workers inspecting it, followed by a shot of a long, unidentified cylindrical structure in a large workshop.

Chebotarev says that the preceding shots were taken a few hours before the reactor was tested. This reactor, he asserts, is so far unique in the world, and therefore, many technical problems had to be solved.

L.I. Popov, Atommash chief engineer is then shown. He says that the main direction today in solving fuel and power problems is how to reduce the consumption of organic fuel for heat provision requirements. The design of this atomic-powered heat supply station is the first step on the way to solving this problem. Popov notes that the reactor casing will be installed at the Gorkiy atomic station, where there are to be two such sets which will yield and annual organic fuel saving of approximately 800,000 metric tons. A cylindrical reactor mounted sideways on multi-wheeled tranporter is shown leaving hangar-like workshop building. The tranporter is then shown proceeding slowly on the road.

The report then switches back to the studio. The "Vremya" announcer says that it has been reported today that the atomic reactor, aboard a dry cargo vessel, is on the Volga. Transportation of the reactor by water is not only cheaper than rail transport, but will help shorten equipment assembly time by 30-40 days. Video shows still map of Volgaj Don Canal with reactor route indicated in red.

Successful Use of Science in Production Reported

LD061904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] An important experiment has been completed in the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It is commented on by journalist Vladimir Rabyko:

The draft basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development stress that a fundamental task in accelerating scientific and technological progress is to create the organizational forms of science, technology, and production that enable scientific ideas to pass efficiently and rapidly from the inception stage to broad practical application. It was this aim that the experiment carried out by the USSR Academy of Sciences pursued. According to the experiment program, temporary laboratories were set up in eight academic institutions in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Gorkiy, and Vladivostok whose task was to assist industrial enterprises in introducing the latest scientific developments. The results of the experiment, which lasted 3 years, have now been summed up. A temporary laboratory in the USSR Academy of Sciences' High Temperatures Institue assisted the Cherepovets metallurgical plant in introducing a new material for hardening the rolls of a large rolling mill. This has enabled their life to be considerably extended. Scientists at the Institute of Metal Physics of the Urals science center helped factories create a system of facilities for the nondestructive control of electric welding seams on pipes. There are many other interesting examples, too. The experiment showed that cooperation between science and production makes it possible to accelerate the introduction of the latest scientific achievements into practice, and to make the work of both scientists and factory specialists more interesting and more fruitful.

I would like to end my report with a brief comment from Anatoliy Georgiyevich (Padalka), candidate of chemical sciences and head of a temporary laboratory at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, whom I interviewed. The people at that laboratory developed a new technology for manufacturing instruments and helped introduce it at the "Elektron" association in Leningrad.

[Begin (Padalka) recording] Every scientist dreams that his work will find practical application in the national economy. At our institute the temporary scientific and technological laboratory was set up for 3 years. The collective of the laboratory consisted chiefly of young workers, both people with science degress and engineers, and technicians. We had quite lively contacts with production people. We fully completed our work on time, and it was accepted and approved by our customer. In my view the idea of setting up temporary laboratories should be developed in every possible way, because the useful results of the work by such laboratories are fully evident. [end recording]

More Scientific Development Foreseen in Siberia

LD041127 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 4 TASS — The fast development of Siberia, a large region in the Soviet Union, has determined the tasks to be handled next year by the country's 400 major scientific organizations, Academician Georgiy Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told today the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation which opened in the Kremlin yesterday.

The scientist revealed that new machines and technologies are being developed in implementing a comprehensive scientific programme, named "Sibir" (Siberia), to continue till the turn of the millennium. This year alone, scientists from the Russian Federation worked out and introduced more than 2,000 machine models and completed more than a thousand research papers.

Deputies spoke about the growing contribution of scientists to implementing research programmes in the Urals and the Far East. Specifically, research workers of Vladivostok and Khabarovsk institutes carried out a series of successful studies of the organic mineral reserves in the region, resources of the world ocean, prediction of earthquakes, tsunami and typhoons.

Academician Skryabin described biotechnology as a strategic direction of scientific and technical progress. Siberian biologists, taking part in the implementation of the Food Programme, for instance, successfully introduced in the region the winter hard

wheat Albidum-12. The introduction of the spring hard wheat Novosibirskaya-67, bred by Novosibirsk researchers, produced an economic effect exceeding 200 million roubles.

Deputies paid much attention to the training of young research personnel. This year alone, 830 youth teams uniting more than 15,000 young scientists, are engaged in research work in top-priority fields of science and technology.

It was noted at the session that the rational use of scientific accomplishments will help raise next year the efficiency of the use of material resources, reduce production costs and increase profits of enterprises. This will make up an important integral part of the growth of the Russian Federation's national income which is to grow by 3.7 per cent in 1986.

Scientist Notes Computer Model Of Nuclear Winter

LD272153 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 27 TASS — Man can easily cross the forbidden boundary beyond which irreversible changes in the conditions of his existence will begin. People must foresee the results of their actions and know where this fateful boundary lies beyond which the development of civilization will be disrupted, Academician Nikita Moyseyev told newsmen. He informed them about an original methodology and computer-assisted prediction of consequences of nuclear war and other global conflicts in the present-day world. A study of the effects of such conflicts was carried out by Soviet scientists.

To be able to predict them experts at the computer center at the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. created a mathematical simulation model of the biosphere that is regarded as something whole. The model enables experts to describe processes taking place in the atmosphere and the ocean, to study possible climatic phenomena and the circulation of biogenic elements with account of the life of plants.

The findings of the study carried at the computer center of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. make it possible to evaluate from a totally new point of view the potential consequences of a nuclear war. It has become clear, Nikita Moyseyev went on to say, that a nuclear conflict will bring about a global night that would last for about one year. Hundreds of millions tons of dust kicked into the atmosphere, the smoke and soot resulting from numerous fires will make the atmosphere impenetrable to sunlight. In the first weeks average temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere will drop 15-20 degrees, and in some places — 30-40 degrees. The cold wave will affect southern regions as well. Clouds of dust will encompass the planet. The upper layers of the atmospehre will absorb much more solar energy and will be heated to a temperature of about 100 degrees, while sub-freezing temperatures will be registered near the earth's surface.

Attacks on main cities of Europe, Asia and America with a total yield of 100 to 150 megatons will generate such an amount of soot that is will bring about a "nuclear winter" lasting for months on end. This is quite enough to destroy all humankind, the academician said.

Soviet and American experts, working independently of one another, using different models and methodologies, have arrived at the common understanding of the consequences of nuclear war, he stressed. Recent research has demonstrated the need of a radical revision of basic principles of relations between people, of ways and means for settling conflicts.

In the opinion of Soviet scientists, the system of models is the only means for obtaining data on possible ecological changes resulting from global phenomena, for it is impossible in principle to experiment with the biosphere.

Gas Industry Official on Sea Shelf Exploration

LD251448 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 22 TASS — In the next five years the Soviet Union will largely replenish the drilling fleet for sea bottom exploration. Broader will become the geography of the search for oil and gas at its world's longest continental shelf, a TASS correspondent has been told by Ivan Sidorenko, head of the administration of the Ministry of the Gas Industry of the USSR.

Commenting on the main directions of economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for a period of up to 2000, he noted that the share of oil and gas extracted from the sea depth will systematically grow. By the end of the century the USSR will come over to broad utilization of sea resources of hydrocarbons for the needs of the national economy of the country.

The main work is now under way on the shelf of six seas: the Caspian, the Black, the Azov, the Baltic, the Okhotsk and the Barents Seas, said Sidorenko. The search in the past years was a success: oil, gas and gas condensate deposits were found.

The oil and gas resources of the Soviet shelf are mainly concentrated in Arctic and Far Eastern seas — regions with rigorous natural climatic conditions, said Sidorenko. Search operations on the Barents Sea shelf are to broaden in the next few years. Prospecting there is conducted by four ice-proof floating drilling rigs. Projects of construction of two gas fields in the Okhotsk Sea on the Sakhalin Island shelf are being drawn up. The prospecting there was done by joint efforts of Soviet organizations and the Japanese firm "Sodeko". The Baltic Sea will become in the next five-year period a new region of fuel extraction. The work will be conducted there by the Petro-Baltic organization, affiliating the GDR, Poland and the USSR which cooperate in developing energy resources of their coastal Baltic Sea shelves.

In conclusion Sidorenko noted that in the next few years geologists will start prospecting operations on the so far unexplored eastern part of the Arctic Ocean in the Laptev, East Siberian, Chukchi and Bering Seas.

Chernavin New Commander of Soviet Navy

AU111000 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, Dec 11 (AFP) — Admiral Vladimir Chernavin, 57, was today revealed as new commander of the Soviet Navy, succeeding Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, 75, the "father" of the fleet who had had the job since 1956. The army daily *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR)* gave his new appointment when it reported a visit he is paying to Tunisia. He has also become deputy defence minister responsible for the fleet.

Eight of 15 deputy Defence ministers, under Marshal Sergey Sokolov who recently succeeded long-serving Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, have now been appointed in the last two years.

Admiral Gorshkov, whose present duties were not indicated, had presided over long-term modernisation of the fleet. He became one of three first deputy defence ministers in 1981, and had been tipped for the top defence job. Defence experts expected him to join the Armed Forces Inspectorate, a usual pre-retirement berth for senior officers.

Departs for Tunisia

PM111024 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow 10 December on an official visit to Tunisia.

Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin was seen off at the airport by Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Fleet Admiral N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; Admiral P.N. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; and other generals, admirals, and officers.

Mohamed Habib Gherab, Tunisian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

USSR Defense Minister Returns from GDR 7 Dec

LD072020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense, returned to Moscow from the GDR today. He took part in the latest session of the committee of defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states.

General I.S. Liskov Talks About Khabarov

OW090927 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2315 GMT 7 Dec 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; talk by Lieutenant General I.S. Liskov]

[Text] It is often said that today's boys and girls are not the kind of generation we were. No, it is the same kind of generation devoted to the party and our country. I have observed them performing their duties at the BAM, in the Baykal Region, in the North and on the border, and everywhere our lads are just as good as we veterans were at their age, when we were young.

Recently in *PRAVDA* I came across the name of our airborne troops officer Leonid Khabarov. I remember him as a rookie, cadet, lieutenant, and intelligence officer. And, in our days, he displayed unusual heroism while performing his service.

U.S. journalists interviewed 3,000 young men of pre-callup age and asked them the same question: What do you find attractive in serving as officers in the Army? Fifty-eight percent said that they were interested in the business aspect, the material side. When asked: What would be the ideal you could sacrifice your life for if needed; 47 percent said: I do not see any ideal to risk my life for. The source of the heroism and patriotism of [illegible] in the Great Patriotic War is now found in [illegible] tion of our soldiers.

Here is what I would like to say in connection with the story I read in *PRAVDA* about Khabarov and his heroic feats. In addition to him we could remember many more of our lads who are performing the country's patriotic and international duty.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Views Cases of Draft Dodgers

PM061445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by correspondent Captain First Class Yu. Timoshchuk: "Failed To Arrive on Schedule: That Endorsement Appears on the Personal Files of Some Draftees. What Is Behind It?"]

[Text] There were many young people waiting in the corridors of the military commissariat in Vladivostok's Frunzenskiy Rayon. I knew that most of the young men were going to see section chief Major M. Puzik — some had come for the draft commission, others for advice about where to acquire particular types of specialized military training before joining the army or how to get into military school.

"What is the new intake like?" I asked Major Puzik.

"Excellent boys in the main," Mikhail Leonidovich replied with a smile. "They really want to join the army and already have a good basic military training. Look at the personal files — see for yourself."

I opened the files of draftees P. Subbotin and Ye. Nazarenko. Both were Komsomol members and production pacemakers, had

done well at evening school, and were sportsmen. People like them will be equal to the tasks of military service.

"Unfortunately that cannot be said about everyone," the military commissariat worker said.

Our conversation, in which Lieutenant Colonel G. Kulik, rayon military commissioner soon joined, turned to other draftees. Several files of draftees who had not appeared on schedule were placed on the table.

A. Ananyev's file was opened.

"This draftee," Lt Col Kulik said, "is stubbornly refusing to answer the summons to appear at the military commissariat. After graduating from the V.V. Kuybyshev Far East Poly technical Institute he went before the draft commission and was directed to the oblast assembly center but soon after went absent without leave. Measures to secure his return had no effect. Criminal proceedings had to be instituted against him. But even after punishment — 1 year of corrective labor — Ananyev did not draw the correct conclusions: Again he failed to arrive on schedule.

The next bundle of papers contained the file of draftee E. Itskevich, a first-year student at the Far East Institute of Soviet Trade. Itskevich did not venture to directly violate the requirements of the USSR Law "On Compulsory Military Service," but was in no hurry to carry them out either. It was fortunate for him that he found a protector in the form of Doctor A. Krasnykh of Vladivostok's No. 1 Polyclinic, who certified Itskevich unfit for military service. To that end he gave the draftee a false certificate on which he entered the date of a nonexistent medical commission report.

The forgery was soon exposed. Itskevich is now getting ready to be drafted while we must suppose that A. Krasnykh's professional misconduct will be examined by the competent organs.

We looked at another file. Draftee Yu. Abdulin was old enough to have completed his military service already.

Abdulin graduated from the Far East Higher Naval Engineering School, whose graduates are awarded the rank of reserve lieutenant. However, because of a lack of discipline he was not awarded officer's rank. Abdulin expected to serve as a seaman. But he did not deem it necessary to turn up at the rayon military commissariat on schedule. He only put in an appearance after receiving a second reminder — and then he rolled up to the military commissariat in his own Volga car. What was his aim? Simply to intimidate the military commissariat workers with his connections "in high places."

The military commissariat workers disregarded these connections and simply assigned him to a squad. Like it or not, Abdulin had to leave for the assembly center. That, it would have seemed, was an end to the matter. Not so, however.

Abdulin was soon back home. It turned out that Lieutenant Colonel A. Yablonskiy, chief of the Maritime Kray assembly center, had given him a furlough. And he had done so at his own discretion, circumventing the draft commission's decision. He justified his actions by saying that Abdulin would soon be awarded officer's rank. We can agree here that this is a very strange decision for an official to take.

It is also astonishing that Abdulin had in his hands a certificate signed by N. Medvedev, deputy chief of the naval college, certifying that the officer's rank was expected to be conferred on the draftee. It must be said that a statement to that effect had indeed been sent to higher organs. It remains a mystery why and at whose insistent recommendation the college suddenly became so tremendously active with regard to a former student who had once established a reputation as a violator of discipline. College chief V. Sedykh himself went in person to Moscow with the documents conferring the reserve officer's rank on Abdulin.

As was to be expected, the Abdulin statement was returned and it was pointed out to the college that petitioning of this kind was unjustified and unlawful. What else had to be done to call Abdulin to order once and for all? Simply to take hold of him and send him to the assembly center. But to date he has not been drafted into the army. Why is that?

"The circumstances are being investigated," Yablonskiy said in reply to my question.

The cases cited are not typical of our life, of course.

But we cannot close our eyes to them since, whatever else, they have an adverse influence on a certain section of young people and undermine their belief that the law is the same for one and all.

But what are the causes of such cases? It is primarily a question of conscientiousness and civic maturity and responsibility on the part of the draftees themselves. But also the fact that some officials and local organs of power sometimes exhibit unprincipledness or connive with the various ruses employed by some insufficiently mature young people bent on obtaining deferment of military service at any cost.

For example, the Frunzenskiy Military Commisariat has repeatedly asked the organs of justice to use the force of the law against people who are clearly avoiding service. But these requests are simply brushed aside. Even a direct appeal to Vladivostok's Frunzenskiy District prosecutor was to no avail, he did not even deem it necessary to reply.

Workers in the rayon internal affairs administration, to whom the rayon military commissariat has turned for help several times, are also adopting a passive stance in this matter. The internal affairs administration workers do not consider it necessary either to combat the attempts by some enterprise leaders to employ and register people of draft age without first putting them down on the military service list, thereby helping them to avoid service.

The administration of the Maritime Kray Puppet Theater, for example, hired M. Korneyev, who is of draft age, and immediately sent him off on a long tour. Workers at the military commissariat have now been trying to draft Korneyev for mili-

tary service for more than a year without success, but the internal affairs administration workers just stand aside.

I should like to talk about the position of the rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms in regard to the problems of the draft. Considerable difficulties are created, for instance, by the fact that a number of military commissariats, including the Frunzenskiy Commissariat, do not yet have their own draft centers.

Unfortunately the kray military commissariat has no assembly center either. The kray military commissariat has been raising the question of building a center before the krayispolkom for a decade now, but things have not budged an inch. For a long time the Railroad Workers' Culture Complex was used as the assembly center. The complex was then closed for major repairs. For 2 years since then the Maritime Kray assembly center has had to squeeze in to whatever premises have been available. This year, however, no suitable accomodation at all was to be found in Vladivostok and the center was transferred to the city of Artem.

When citizens are being drafted for military service doctors and assembly center workers have to spend around 4 hours traveling. Almost R13,000 have already been spent on paying for these journeys alone. But that, of course, is not the main point, the main point is that the remoteness of the kray assembly center and the lack of drafting centers in the rayon military commissariats do nothing to improve the quality of young people's preparation for military service or to ensure that they are sent off to the Army or Navy in a well-organized manner.

As we see, the military commissariats' workers have quite a number of problems, including those connected with the need to decisively stop the attempts by some people to avoid military service. And resolved they must be without delay. And by working together with the local organs of power. Connivance with and failure to punish such attempts lays the ground for new violations. And that is impermissible.